FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USSR STRIVES FOR BAN ON NEW WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

LD211249Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[V. Kravtsov article: "New Weapons, New Dangers"]

[Text] In increasing their efforts to solve the determining problem in contemporary international relations--that of ending the arms race and making the transition to real disarmament--our party and the Soviet state are striving to insure progress toward this goal in a whole series of directions. One of the most important of these in our age of swift technical progress is the struggle to prevent new types of weapons of mass destruction from appearing.

The idea of reaching an international understanding on this score was first put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 3 years ago in June 1975. "It is a question," he declared, "of insuring that the states, primarily the major powers, conclude an agreement banning the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction."

Of course, the emphasis that our country places on the necessity of finding a reliable obstacle to the creation of new weapons of extermination is no accident. The level of contemporary science and technology makes it possible to predict, at least in the foreseeable future, the addition to military arsenals of weapons equalling or greatly surpassing the fatal effect of nuclear weapons. From this viewpoint even the hydrogen bomb would look something like a stoneage ax.

Just what specifically are the experts forecasting? There are many articles on this in the foreign press, particularly the American press, including some from the pens of authoritative scientists. For instance, they write of the real threat of the emergence of weapons that affect the blood and the intracellular plasma through radiation. This is a reference to the use of the ionizing radiation from special devices or radioactive substances to directly affect the human organism. They point out the possibility of utilizing subsonics for military purposes. Low-frequency sound waves can affect human internal organs and influence people's behavior. There may also be genetic weapons that disrupt the entire mechanism of heredity. Interference with gene structure might result in changes in the human mentality and the appearance of "robot people." There have been reports that the U.S. military is also conducting energetic research in this area. Still another direction of this research is work to create "psychotropic weapons." These are designed to suppress the human will through a combination of chemical and biological substances.

Not only new types of weapons of mass destruction but also new systems of such weapons may be developed and adopted. For instance, aerospace nuclear weapon systems based on spacecraft.

Even this far from complete list of the potential areas of the development of science and technology for military purposes confirms the monstrous danger threatening mankind. At first sight all this looks incredible and fantastic. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Let us recall a historical fact: Just 12 years before the U.S. atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima British physicist Rutherford asserted that anyone who expected to obtain energy from the transformation of atoms was talking rubbish. And he was, without exaggerating, a world authority.

Developing and giving substance to the idea voiced by L.I. Brezhnev, the Soviet delegation at the 30th UN General Assembly session in 1975 issued a proposal for an international treaty in which states would promise not to develop or produce new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, based on the latest scientific and technical achievements. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union's initiative was supported by the overwhelming majority of UN members. The General Assembly instructed the Geneva Disarmament Committee to begin preparing an international treaty (or agreement) as soon as possible, enlisting the services of qualified government experts.

Fulfilling these instructions, the Geneva Disarmament Committee has been considering this urgent question for almost 3 years. It has enlisted major scientists and specialists from a whole series of countries in its work.

At first, many of our Western partners took the position that there was nothing to agree on. How is it possible, they said, to ban something that does not yet exist? Their tactics were to raise questions about exactly what new types systems of weapons of mass destruction should not be developed.

The memorandum on the questions of ending the arms race and disarmament that the Soviet Union produced at the 31st UN General Assembly session in 1976 provided a clear answer to these questions. It explained what types of weapons of mass destruction can be treated as new--on the basis of their method of use, their targets or the nature of their effect. Accordingly, an enlarged draft agreement prohibiting the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction was submitted in the Disarmament Committee--a draft that contained a definition of the indicated types of weapons and also a provision that, along with an all-embracing agreement prohibiting the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, acknowledged the possibility of concluding individual agreements banning specific types of these weapons. In addition, the draft states that a specific list of the banned weapons, which could be enlarged--even after the agreement takes effect--in the event of new developments in such weapons, would be attached to the agreement.

We are dwelling in such detail on the peripeteia of the progress of the Soviet initiative because this example clearly shows the consistent and practical struggle our country is making to solve various aspects of the disarmament problem, the kind of difficulties that have to be surmounted--both technical difficulties, since these issues are incredibly complex, and, mainly, political difficulties stemming from the lack of good will on the part of our partners--and the work that each landmark toward curbing the arms race requires.

Even now the committee's work concerning the problem of banning new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction is moving extremely slowly [tugo]. So far its participants have only succeeded in outlining the areas of definite agreement on possible provisions of the future treaty. True, definite progress has been achieved in one specific are of the all-embracing agreement--radiological weapons (they affect living organisms through nonexplosive radioactive radiation): The draft of a convention banning this type of weapon has now been partially completed. This must certainly be taken into consideration. But on the whole the Western powers are obviously maintaining a policy of procrastination.

It can be asserted with total justification that the negative influence of the military-industrial complexes of the NATO countries, primarily the United States, is influencing this issue, as in other areas of the problem of disarmament. Endeavoring to undermine the policy of detente and gambling on increasing the arms race and achieving ephemeral superiority or even temporary military advantages, these circles are reluctant to limit their own ability to create increasingly lethal and refined weapons of mass destruction. Isn't this cogently confirmed by the well-known story of the neutron bomb? This is also supported by the constant growth of the appropriations spent on creating new weapons of mass extermination. [paragraph continues]

Thus, according to U.S. press reports, the Pentagon plans to spend a colossal sum over the next 10 years--$179.5 billion--and this sum may even be increased.

Those are the forces that are instigation the continuation and even the intensification of the arms race; that are responsible for the fact that, figuratively speaking, two new weapons appear for every one that is banned or restricted by international accords (and it sometimes takes years to reach these!). Incidentally, this "discrepancy" is one more argument in favor of the speediest solution to the problem of new types of weapons.

These forces resist any efforts toward arms limitation, but especially those measures that could deprive them of the prospect of constantly increasing the material and technical aspects of the arms race by creating and producing more and more new ways of destroying people.

But the opposition of the enemies of detente and disarmament merely increases the determination of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries to finally insure a breakthrough in the problem of the arms race. This also fully applies to a specific aspect such as the struggle to ban the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. At the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament the Soviet Union once again raised this problem with the utmost urgency. We are in favor of multiplying efforts and finally reaching accords, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, declared from the rostrum of the world forum. The models of new lethal weapons now being developed in laboratories and design offices cannot be allowed to reach the mass production lines.

This approach by the Soviet Union was supported by the overwhelming majority of UN members. It is indicative that the final document adopted by the UN General Assembly special session says that effective measures must be taken to avoid the danger and prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction based on new scientific principles and achievements.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will continue to struggle persistently for the noble goals of ending the arms race and disarmament. Our country will do everything possible to insure that an agreement prohibiting the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction is added to the existing disarmament treaties as soon as possible.

U.S.-SOVIET CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

LD202112Y Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 20, TASS--The session of the Soviet-American Permanent Consultative Commission has begun here today. The commission is called upon to aid the implementation of the agreement on the limitation of anti-missile systems and of the interim agreement on certain measures on the limitation on strategic offensive weapons signed between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972, as well as of the agreement on the reduction of danger of a nuclear war signed between the two countries on September 30, 1971.

SALT DELEGATIONS HOLD FURTHER MEETING IN GENEVA

LD201220Y Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 20, TASS--Another meeting was held here between the delegations of the USSR and the USA to the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks.

UN FIRST COMMITTEE AGENDA INCLUDES MORE URGENT QUESTIONS

LD212342Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1817 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, 21 September--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The more important and urgent questions facing the United Nations have been recommended for discussion in the First Committee (on political questions and questions of security). Among them is the pressing issue proposed by the Soviet Union "on the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening the guarantees of security for nonnuclear states." This initiative, protecting nonnuclear states from the use of nuclear weapons against them and directed at removing the threat of nuclear war, has been favorably received by the delegations of many countries.

The First Committee will also discuss other Soviet initiatives, directed at limiting the arms' race, banning the development and production of new weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb, concluding a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, at convoking a world conference on disarmament, and a number of others.

Elections were held to select the leading personnel for the staff of the General Assembly's organs. The Finnish repressntative, I. Pastinen, was elected chairman of the First Committee. The Fourth Committee, which is concerned with decolonization, is headed by the representative of the Belorussian SSR, L.A. Dolguchits.

GROMYKO IN NEW YORK FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Meets Mexican Foreign Secretary

LD212328Y Moscow TASS in English 2258 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 21, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today had a meeting with Mexico's secretary for foreign affairs, Santiago Roel Garcia.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they had the exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and of the international situation that are of mutual interest. It was pointed to the positive importance of the recent visit to the Soviet Union by Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo, of the summit talks and arrangements made for further frutiful development of relations between the two countries and their cooperation in international affairs.

During the conversation, there was an exchange of opinions on some questions of the work of the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly, above all, on questions connected with ending of the arms race and with disarmament.

Talks to Bangladesh Foreign Minister

LD212251Y Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 21, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today had a meeting with Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Shamsul Haq.

During the conversation, which had a friendly nature, they discursed questions of bilateral relations, the situation in the South Asian subcontinent, as well as international problems of mutual interest, specifically, problems connected with the work of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

AFRICAN UN DELEGATES HOLD EMERGENCY MEETING ON NAMIBIA

LD211530Y Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 21, TASS--The TASS correspondents, Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov, report: Dispatches from Pretoria reveal that the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa once again refused to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and other United Nations agencies, envisaging an immediate end to the occupation of Namibia and the unconditional withdrawal of the troops, police force and administration of the RSA from Namibia, including Walvis Bay, annexed by Sout. Africa.

The efforts exerted by the South African racists to perpetuate the racist order in Namibia were criticized at an emergency conference here of the group of African countries at the United Nations, which is made up of some 50 independent African countries. It was said at the meeting that the road to implementation of the United Nations resolutions lay through scrupulous observance of the sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime, earlier proclaimed by the Security Council, and also in the council's taking further effective steps, aimed at the complete international isolation and boycott of the racist regime in the economic, commercial, financial and other spheres.

Leslie Harriman, (Nigeria), the chairman of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid, emphasized in a TASS interview that the liberation of Namibia from colonial-racist occupation was one of the paramount task of the international community. The strictest sanctions must be fully applied against South Africa to compel Pretoria to end the occupation of Namibia.

Theo-Ben Guriab, representative of SWAPO, who had arrived at the United Nations Headquarters, stigmatized the actions of the Pretoria authorities. He emphasized that the RSA Government was ignoring the United Nations, did not want to comply with its resolutions on the holding of free elections in Namibia and on granting it freedom and independence. Thus, these actions cannot be qualified other than as an insult to the dignity to the people of Namibia and contempt of the authority of the United Nations.

Circles close to the African delegations at the United Nations anxiously watch the strategems of Western diplomacy, designed to retain the presence of South African troops on Namibia's territory. It is said here that this would run counter to the United Nations resolutions and to the interests of immediately safeguarding the genuine security of Namibia.

Asserting that the Western powers would continue exerting efforts for the "peaceful transfer" of power in Namibia, the United States representative D. McHenry, in a talk with correspondents, deliberately ignored the question of the necessity of ending, first and foremost, the illegal military occupation of that territory by the South African expeditionary corps.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL CONFERENCE CLOSES

LD181904Y Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 18, TASS--The second conference of representatives of European and North American states on the problems of science and technology (Minespol-2) has ended here. The conference, which was sponsored by UNESCO, was attended by delegations of 32 countries including the Soviet Union, the Ukraine and Belorussia.

In the course of six days, the conferees discussed the problems of framing scientific and technical policies, mechanisms of managing science and technology as well as questions of scientific and technical cooperation of the European and North American regions.

The conference adopted recommendations for UNESCO member countries in the spirit of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

EDITORIAL URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION

LD2110417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Vigilance--High and Constant"]

[Text] We are living in a complex and contradictory international atmosphere. Although the leading tendency is still the relaxation of international tension, efforts have been notably stepped up recently by certain imperialist circles, which seek to slow down the positive international processes; stir up the arms race still more and revive the atmosphere of the "cold war."

Seeking to emasculate and distort the essence of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki and arbitrarily interpreting its provisions, imperialist circles are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries under the false pretext of the "defense of human rights." A reality of today is the sharp increase in ideological antagonism on key problems determining the present and future of mankind and the paths of world social development. Our imperialist opponents are stepping up subversive activity against the USSR and other socialist countries to weaken their unity and cohesion and distort impressions of real socialism and its achievements in the eyes of the working masses.

A special weapon in the arsenal of the enemies of socialism is ideological subversion. Through refined lying and slander they try to shake the foundations of socialism, to introduce bourgeois opinions into the awareness of immature people, and to revive private property, and nationalist and religious vestiges. Under the slogan of the "free exchange of opinions" they try to carry the "war of ideas" into socialist countries and obtain the opportunity for the unrestrained ideological indoctrination of their population.

In several Western countries ideological subversion has in essence been elevated to the status of a government policy. Not only the special services and anti-Soviet propaganda centers, but all possible officially subsidized institutions and the capitalist world's powerful mass information media, particularly radio stations, are involved in subversive ideological activity. Altogether, subversive propaganda against the USSR is currently being broadcast by 40 major capitalist stations in 27 languages. Western propaganda centers are poisoning the international atmosphere, kindling psychological warfare and inciting anticommunist, anti-Soviet hysteria. Their aim is to discredit the theory and practice of socialism, slow down our movement forward and at the same time embellish capitalist practices, which bring working people deprivation and lack of rights, unemployment and want, and are a source of economic instability and wars.

An important part of the activity of foreign subversive centers and radio broadcasts are the intrigues against the Soviet Armed Forces. Imperialism's ideological subversion is designed to deaden Soviet servicemen's political vigilance and shaking their devotion to the party and people and the great ideals of communism.

On the other hand, imperialist propaganda tries to blacken the noble image of the Soviet liberator-serviceman in the eyes of the peoples of foreign countries, to minimize the Soviet Army's immortal feat in the Great Patriotic War, to distort the role and purpose of the Soviet Armed Forces and to present them as a "source of military danger."

The Peking propaganda machine has now joined in imperialism's ideological subversion. It not only repeats the fabrications of Western "psychological warfare" experts but itself tries to justify the need for armed struggle against the Soviet Union and slanders its peace-loving policy. As the recently published CPSU Central Committee document on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with leaders of fraternal parties and states stresses, the actions of the present Chinese leaders constitute a serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism. Peking is gambling on heightening international tension and using any method to undermine the socialist community's positions. The Chinese Government openly publicizes its hostility to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, calls for an unrestrained arms race and tries to obtain access to NATO military arsenals.

The particular features of the present international situation confirm the topicality of the provision in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress that "in the struggle between two world outlooks there is no room for neutrality and compromise. High political vigilance, active, effective and convincing propaganda work and the timely rebuttal of hostile ideological subversions are needed."

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the resolutions of subsequent Central Committee plenums and the instructions of the defense minister and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, commanders, political organizers, and party and Komsomol organizations are doing great work in educating servicemen in a spirit of high political vigilance and constant combat readiness. They arm servicemen with a correct understanding of the international situation and the meaning of the current ideological struggle and expose the vile and lying nature of hostile propaganda.

Efforts to inculcate high political vigilance and a class approach to the evaluation of events require a tireless increase in the ideological tempering of servicemen and the development among them of high moral and combat qualities and implacability toward bourgeois ideology in all its manifestations. It must be carried out systematically and in an active and aggressive way. It is very important to expose the aggressive nature of imperialism concretely and logically and to consistently expose any anti-Soviet acts that it organizes jointly with Maoists and Zionists and the forms and methods of their subversive actions and slanderous propaganda.

Imperialists and their accomplices are trying to undermine the positions of world socialism, kindle anti-Sovietism and anticommunism and step up the arms race. All this makes it incumbent on Army and Navy personnel to vigilantly follow the intrigues of the forces of reaction and aggression, spare no energy in military labor, and tirelessly improve combat readiness.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING STATES

LD211934Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union plans to increase its economic and technical assistance to developing countries by 50 percent, by the year 1980. That was reported by senior official of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, Ilicdor Kulev, at a news conference in Moscow.

Back in 1955, the Soviet Union had agreements on economic and technical cooperation with two developing countries, Afghanistan and India. Today, 64 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are the Soviet Union's partners in economic and technical cooperation. What prompted such a rapid increase? Iliodor Kulev explains:

[Begin recording in Russian fading to English translation] Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union provides the developing countries with an opportunity to practice an equivalent and genuinely equal exchange of goods. Cooperation with the Soviet Union insures them a broader access to modern machinery, technology and technical knowhow. Long-term agreements and programs covering a period of up to 15 years signed with the Soviet Union enable its partners to plan their economic development for many years ahead, that is, to insure the stability of this development without fearing market fluctuations, so typical of the capitalist world.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the developing countries covers various aspects. The main stress is laid, however, on the promotion of local industries. The Soviet Union has already helped build some 600 economic facilities in the developing countries. About 500 are still under construction or in the process of design. The Soviet Union, besides, is helping the young states develop their natural resources. Soviet experts are carrying out prospecting work in developing countries or are working on the construction of mining enterprises in Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Algeria, Guinea, Morocco and the Congo.

The Soviet Union is helping several young states develop their agriculture and train specialists. A total of 500,000 skilled workers and foremen have been trained at Soviet institutions of learning or directly in the process of construction and exploitation of enterprises built with the help of Soviet experts. [end recording]

Iliodor Kulev pointed out that in providing economic and technical assistance to developing countries, the Soviet Union mainly promotes their key industries, and this contributes to the solution of the main task facing the young states, that is consolidation of their economic and political independence. Concerning the terms of Soviet help, Iliodor Kulev said the Soviet Union has no share in profits received by enterprises built with its assistance. It offers loans and more favorable terms than the capitalist countries or international monetary organizations. These loans are usually repaid in goods manufactured by national industries of these countries. This makes these industries work at full capacity and reduces unemployment wherever it exists.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL QUANTUM CHEMISTRY CONFERENCE--An international conference on quantum chemistry, biology and pharmacology, the Kiev-78, opened in Kiev on 18 September. International conferences of this kind have been held in the United States, Canada, France and other countries for 20 years. The present conference is taking place in the Theoretical Physics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev. It will discuss the application of quantum chemistry in biology and pharmacology, as well as will help prominent scientists exchange ideas and results. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU]

UNITED STATES

U.S. BUSINESSMEN, PUBLIC FAVOR EXPANDED TRADE WITH USSR

LD211505Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent T. Kolesnichenko: "What the Businessmen Say"]

[Text] New York, September--The White House's discriminatory steps in the sphere of Soviet-American trade have attracted fierce criticism both in America itself and among the United States' allies. This is understandable. The so-called principle of "linking" trade to politics, which is heavily propagandized by presidential adviser Z.M. Brzezinski, is a crude attempt to make interstate economic relations conditional on political demands, which essentially amount to interference in other countries' internal affairs.

This is an echo of the days when the United States, to quote the New York TIMES, "waged an economic war against the Soviet Union." Life demonstrated long ago that this policy is futile, particularly today. Many representatives of the American business world are aware of this and are vigorously insisting on the further normalization of Soviet-American relations and advocating detente, with its great prospects for international trade. Washington's discriminatory acts have been condemned by representatives of Occidental Petroleum, Pepsi Cola and many other leaders in the American business world. The press has also reported that even some members of the U.S. administration have expressed disapproval of these steps by the White House.

Trade and economic ties are an important part of the complexity of Soviet-American relations, an important element of detente. Their further development is also in the United States' economic interests. Many representatives of U.S. business circles are interested in establishing long-term ties with our country. Their positions are supported by all sober-minded Americans who are aware that the complete normalization of relations between the USSR and the United States presupposes the normalization of trade and economic relations.

This year, for example, topical questions relating to Soviet-American relations, above all, ways of promoting the cause of detente, were discussed during a meeting between delegations from the Soviet and American UN associations in Sterling Forest. The United States was represented by people from large firms and by prominent economists.

The annual sessions of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (260 American firms producing almost 25 percent of the U.S. GNP are members of the council) are attended by around 500 representatives of these firms. This figure alone indicates a desire on the part of American businessmen to develop trade and economic ties with the USSR.

Many U.S. economists note that business cooperation between the USSR and the United States is becoming not only desirable for improving the overall complex of mutual relations between the two countries but is also essential to U.S. economic development.

It is characteristic that here, in America, businessmen are aware of the major role that long-term agreements on industrial cooperation and exchange of technological achievements could play in the eighties.

As for the attempts to "punish" the Soviet Union by prohibiting the sale of certain goods to it, the USSR, as the New York TIMES correctly pointed out, will easily find other partners in the FRG or Japan, and the only losers will be the American firms.

... On the 33d floor of a skyscraper on Park Avenue, which houses the office of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, G.S. Shchukin, first vice president of the council, sat by a telephone with an array of flashing buttons.

"There is great interest in us," he said. "Despite attempts to inhibit trade with us, many specific offers come in every day from various firms."

This interest is also apparent in the way that American firms have held numerous meetings and seminars in the USSR, organized through the council's Moscow representative. "We expect a large group of representatives of American business circles to arrive in Moscow soon," V.N. Sushkov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade and Soviet cochairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, said. "Specific questions relating to the development of Soviet-American trade will be discussed.

Here are the facts about the development of Soviet-American trade. Turnover increased from $245 million in 1971 to approximately $2 billion in 1977. The foundation was laid for cooperation with U.S. firms in the implementation of large-scale projects. Several long-term contracts were concluded between Soviet foreign trade organizations and American firms. These contracts create a definite base for long-term business cooperation.

However, because of the discriminatory laws adopted by Congress, the level that has been reached certainly does not correspond to the existing possibilities. Moreover, 1977 saw a reduction in trade between our countries compared with 1976. The existing U.S. discriminatory trade credit legislation is a serious obstacle to the broadening of American-Soviet trade. Unfortunately, instead of trying to eliminate the discriminatory barriers, the present administration followed the lead of those who are trying to create extra difficulties.

A recent public opinion poll confirmed that the overwhelming majority of Americans favor the strengthening of trade and economic relations between our countries. If most businessmen are in favor, who is causing the obstruction? Those same circles that are interfering with the general normalization of Soviet-American relations, the development of detente and the achievement of an agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation. They are hindering the development of Soviet-American economic cooperation and influencing Washington to make trade with us dependent on political conditions. But, in the view of many American businessmen, this policy is futile and, incidentally, contradicts U.S. national interests.

At the latest session of the council's executive committee, W. Verity, the new U.S. cochairman of the organization, told the session participants about plans for improving the council's effectiveness in normalizing Soviet-American trade and economic relations and at enhancing its role in exploiting the existing possibilities for business cooperation between the two countries.

John (Frum), one of the leaders of the large American 3M Corporation, noted that it is becoming increasingly clear that it was unwise to restrict the actions of the U.S. Import-Export Bank in trade with the USSR.

"It is clear," he said, "that the granting of export credits is nothing but a means of stimulating employment in the United States itself. Our business circles must insist that discrimination in trade with the USSR be discontinued and thereby promote the development of detente. We are supported by the American public, which sees strengthening peace...."

M. Forrestal, an important representative of U.S. business circles, who was appointed the new president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council on 1 September, said that he will contribute to the development of Soviet-American trade and economic ties and make every effort to normalize the further development of mutually advantageous trade. He said that he regards it as one of the most important aspects of Soviet-American relations.

In connection with the U.S. administration's latest discriminatory measures, G. Scott, former president of the council, said that "only the Europeans and Japanese stand to benefit from such steps. The American working people and the American taxpayer are the ones who will suffer."

James Griffin, president of Aramco International, said: "I have often visited Moscow. Recently we signed contracts with the Soviet Union worth $100 million. At the moment, we are holding talks on the conclusion of new contracts on deliveries of equipment for the USSR oil and metallurgical industry...."

When you travel around California talking with businessmen in the western United States, you realize what a big interest California firms have in the foreign trade potential of our Siberia and Far East, bearing in mind that the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad will make it possible to begin extensive mining of the many useful minerals that are of interest to the western United States.

Continued discrimination in trade with the USSR and new attempts to use trade as an instrument of political pressure can only harm the U.S. economy and have an adverse effect on the international climate.

IMPROVED U.S. SOVIET RELATIONS CREATE 'CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM'

LD220126Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary]

[Text] Recently, the more pessimistic reviews of Soviet-American relations gave way to cautious optimism. The New York TIMES has commented that relations between the two countries have improved a bit due to government efforts in both countries. The press in the United States as well as in other countries has been commenting a lot or the talks that are resuming now with Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko for a new strategic arms limitation agreement.

Judging by the Harris public opinion poll, the overwhelming majority of Americans are for an early completion of these talks, and the United States press feels it was a hopeful sign for improved relations when President Carter recently decided to finally issue an export licence to Dresser Industries to sell drilling equipment to the Soviet Union.

There were especially responses in the United States for the meeting between President Leonid Brezhnev and Senator Edward Kennedy. It was stressed at this meeting that the USSR is following a consistent policy to develop stable and constructive relations with the United States. President Brezhnev emphasized that these relations should be based on strict observance of principles of equality, mutual profit, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

As several news analysts so correctly pointed out, attempts in Washington to interfere in the affairs of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, directly or indirectly, have more than once caused relations to come to a standstill, and even worsen. This bas been the result of the so-called human rights campaign aimed against the USSR.

Now the time has come for both countries to work at normalizing their relations and improving them. As Leonid Brezhnev pointed out to Edward Kennedy, this is in the interests of both countries, as well as the cause of easing international tension and promoting world peace.

Judging by reports from the United States, such an approach is gaining support from a number of senators, congressmen, public leaders and businessmen. In Moscow, Senator Kennedy said that serious differences remain between our two countries, but it's necessary to find a way to work together in the future. Apparently this opinion reflects the mood of the American people and not the call for stepping up the arms race made by the opponents of relaxing international tension.

For their part, the Soviet people are unanimous in their desire for peace and easing international tension, as Senator Kennedy remarked after his trip here. And the people of the USSR believe this aim can be served to a large degree by improved Soviet-American relations.

USSR DELEGATES TO SYMPOSIUM ON CLOSER TIES MEET MCGOVERN

LD212340Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, 21 September--TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports: A symposium has been held here, organized by the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship and devoted to questions of the further development of Soviet-American relations, to the curbing of the arms race and the strengthening of peace and international security.

Speaking at the symposium, scientists and U.S. public and political figures and representatives of progressive organizations stressed the importance of improving American-Soviet relations in order to reduce international tensions and achieve progress on disarmament.

"The strengthening of mutual understanding and trust between our two peoples is an inalienable element of detente," stated E. Scott, vice president of the New York section of the Association of Friendship and Cultural Links Between the United States and the USSR. He called for an intensification of the struggle against artificial carriers, which were being raised by U.S. reactionary circles, to the development of fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

"The bourgeois mass media are attempting to hide from the American people the peace-loving desires of the Soviet Union and to present its foreign policy in a grossly distorted form," history professor (J. Marsalka) stressed. However, he said, over the last 10 years it is precisely the Soviet Union that has been the initiator of 110 peaceful proposals at the United Nations. All of these proposals are imbued with a concern for peace and directed toward the search for specific ways of solving the most pressing problems of mankind; disarmament and the removal of the threat of another war.

Taking part in the work of the symposium, which, in addition, to New York, was held in Washington, San Francisco and Chicago, was a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Links with Foreign Countries and the USSR-USA Society.

During their stay in Washington, the members of the delegation had meetings with eminent U.S. politicians, including Senator G. McGovern and former Senator W. Fulbright, who expressed serious concern with the present state of Soviet-American relations and spoke in favor of the immediate conclusion of a new strategic offensive arms limitation agreement. In the opinion of G. McGovern, all disputed questions should be resolved on a mutually acceptable basis in the interests of the further consolidation of the process of detente. There is now no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence, and this should be recognized by all American political circles, the senator pointed out.

CIA REPORT TO CONGRESS ON SOVIET MEDIA 'DISTORTS REALITY'

ID212016Y Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

["Blaming Some One Else for One's Own Fault"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--Commentator Oleg Anichkin writes: A CIA report was circulated in the U.S. Congress that just reassembled. According to the UPI, the report asserts that the main purpose of Soviet propaganda is to discredit the United States by any means. The authors of the report write without hesitation that the Soviet press largely relies on spreading falsehoods, rumours, etc. and seeks to isolate the United States from its allies.

Such allegations of authors from the CIA have nothing in common with the real state of affairs. These gentlemen ascribe to our mass media the methods they use themselves in their unsavoury subversive actions.

It is known that the Soviet press always expressed and promoted the peaceful foreign policy course of the Soviet state. Unlike many press organs of the United States, it strongly declared over many years and declares now for creating the atmosphere favouring normalization and improvement of Soviet-American relations.

It was stressed many times in the Soviet press that improvement of Soviet-American relations would meet the interests of both the Soviet and American peoples, the interests of consolidating peace. The principled line of the Soviet state with regard to capitalist countries, including the United States, as the Soviet press shows, is to implement in practice fully and consistently the principles of peaceful coexistence, to develop mutually-advantageous relations with those countries that are prepared for this, to cooperate in the sphere of consolidation of peace, imparting to such relations as steady a character as possible. The materials published by the Soviet mass media never had the sweeping "anti-American" nature which the CIA tries to ascribe to them. It is well known that the Soviet press criticises from class positions those imperialist circles in the United States which are reactionary and aggressive. It is in vain that the CIA tries to deny the facts of interference of the United States in internal affairs of other countries, the facts of backing reactionary regimes.

The CIA more than once came deservedly under the fire of the Soviet press for its actions against the cause of peace, freedom, national independence and social progress. The dirty deeds of the CIA are well known to the whole world. What is surprising, therefore, is not the very fact of anti-Soviet zeal of slanderers from the CIA but their naive expectation that they might be believed.

Gentlemen from the CIA must be aware that no reports with which they come out can deny the truth. No matter how they exert themselves, they cannot and will not be able to refute any of the principled statements of the Soviet press on the questions of peace and security of nations, on the problems of Soviet-American relations.

Then what was the need for circulating in the United States Congress such a report of the espionage agency? The answer to this question, in some measure, is provided by the report itself. The CIA is clearly irritated by the fact that energetic statements of the Soviet press in support of the movement for peace, against the arms race prove effective. The CIA, in its report, blames Soviet propaganda for the fact that a broad mass movement against production and deployment of neutron weapons has spread in Western Europe.

The CIA is indignant that the ever growing number of Americans, among them political leaders, wish to get truthful first-hand information about the Soviet Union.

This is the reason why the CIA prepared for the congressmen the report containing crude lies and slander directed against the Soviet Union, against the Soviet mass media.

Accusing them of all mortal sins, the CIA which engages in subversive activity against socialist countries, passes in silence, as before, the fact that it continues using a certain part of the American press in its subversive aims. The New York TIMES reported recently that there are over 800 CIA agents in the role of journalists abroad.

Now that the relaxation of tensions has become the dominant factor of international relations, ideological struggle has assumed special importance and has become particularly acute. Nevertheless, nothing can justify the actions similar to this step of the CIA--its provocative false report to the United States Congress, which is obviously aimed at instigating anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States and at intimidating the congressmen.

It is to be hoped that sane Americans will see through ill-intentioned writings of Sovietologists from the CIA who act at the bid of those forces in the United States that declare against the development of normal relations between the United States and the Soviet Union based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

CONGRESS INCREASES FUNDS FOR 'SABOTEUR RADIO STATIONS'

LD212306Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

["More Millions for the Poisoners of the Airwaves"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: The United States is intensifying subversive propaganda against the socialist countries. The latest step in this direction has been taken by the U.S. Congress, which has decided to increase allocations for the slanderous activity of the radio stations Liberty (RL) and Free Europe [RFE].

The legislators have allocated $88 million for the next fiscal year to the so-called Board for International Broadcasting, which is formally in charge of these two stations, although they are actually controlled by the CIA. Allocations to the radio saboteurs have been increased by $19 million over the current fiscal year.

At the same time, Congress had decided to approve a claim from RL and RFE for an additional $10 million in "supplementary allocations." As J. Gronouski, chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, declared in Congress, this money is intended for the "modernization and effective functioning" of the poisoners of the airwaves.

The increase in their budget is connected with the implementation of a U.S. Government plan, whose aim is to intensify propaganda against the countries of the socialist community. According to this plan, 21 new retransmission stations were commissioned in the FRG in 1977, and broadcasts in the languages of the Baltic peoples were added. Four more retransmission stations are to be set up by the end of this year. In all, in Gronouski's words, after the completion of the whole program by 1981, the capacity of the saboteur radio stations will be doubled.

The American legislators' decision to increase allocations to the radio saboteurs contradicts the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference and is aimed at the continuation of overt ideological sabotage and the crudest interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

SENATOR ABOUREZK CRITICIZES CAMP DAVID RESULTS

LD2020507 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 20, TASS--American Senator James Abourezk criticized the separate agreements reached in Camp David. In a Senate floor speech on Tuesday, he said that these agreements will "tip the scales overwhelmingly" in Israel's favour and lead to a major disruption within the Arab world.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Senator Abourezk said As-Sadat gave in to the Israeli plan which he had rejected in his talks with Menahem Begin last fall.

"Now, with the inclusion of President Carter, what was reprehensible last year has become a 'great victory'", James Abourezk said. "The continued denial of self-determination for the Palestinian Arab people is given a sheen and a gloss designed to cover what it really is--an Israeli occupation under a different name, but this time with a quisling government to make legal what was previously illegal."

The key point in the Camp David pact, the senator said, is its stipulation that the self-governing authority for inhabitants of the West Bank of the Jordan River must be by agreement of all parties. That, he said, gives Israel a veto power over any proposal it does not like, including creation of a sovereign Palestinian state.

PENTAGON STEPPING UP MILITARY PRESENCE IN SOUTH KOREA

LD212144Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington--They are trying to create the impression here that the U.S. administration has at last begun the implementation of its widely advertised plan to withdraw ground troops from South Korea. This is the aim, for example, of a Pentagon spokesman's statement on Wednesday that over recent months 2,600 soldiers have returned to the United States from the South Korean Peninsula.

But this report is a propaganda maneuver aimed at fooling the U.S. public. There are still more than 30,000 U.S. soldiers in South Korea, and the insignificant reduction in their numbers is easily compensated for by raising their level of technical equipment and the fighting power of U.S. troops in this bridgehead in Southeast Asia, so important to the United States.

As the deadline for implementation of the promise to withdraw land Troop's approaches, Washington's official circles are taking steps in the other direction, aiming at stepping up the U.S. military presence in South Korea and also strengthening the Seoul regime's armed forces.

The Pentagon has drawn up a $2 billion plan for the reequipment and modernization of all armed forces in South Korea. It includes a 20 per cent increase in the number of U.S military aircraft with which they are equipped. The Congress is considering the government proposal to leave South Korea military equipment and ammunition worth $800 million. Recently, the U.S. Senate voted $235 million in credit to the Pak Chong-hui dictatorship under the framework of the bill on military aid for foreign states in the 1979 fiscal year.

Under the pretext of "compensation" for the withdrawal of land troops, the Pentagon is cramming the very latest military equipment into the South Korean Peninsula: tanks, helicopters, artillery and even missiles. The possibility of leaving Lance surface-to-surface missiles, capable of carrying nuclear warheads, is being discussed in Washington. These missiles have been "displayed" in joint U.S.-South Korean maneuvers "Team Spirit" held this spring.

The progressive public of the countries of Southeast Asia are expressing concern over Washington's policy of militarisation in South Korea. It is leading to an increase in international tension, hindering the cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea and threatens Asian peace and security.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER URGES CONGRESS TO BACK SEA LAW TALKS

LD211628Y Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 21, TASS--The American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR called upon the U.S. Congress to refrain from taking unilateral steps with regard to the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the world's ocean.

Five years of tough negotiations have produced significant progress toward an agreement by the nations of the world on how to explore earth's last and potentially-rich frontier--the two thirds of our planet covered by salt water oceans and seas, the editorial of the newspaper says.

With agreement reached on 95 percent of the tough issues that faced the 158 nations participating in the seventh session of the third United Nations Law of the Sea Talks, the newspaper says, it would be distressing indeed to have the talks founder now.

The point is that legislation under consideration in the United States Congress could disrupt the talks and perhaps undermine agreements reached thus far on such important matters as fishing rights, pollution control and rights of passage through strategically-located straits, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out. The major stumbling block is the question of how to regulate the mining of the mineral-rich oceanfloor.

Countries, attending the session, rightly stressed that the seas are the common heritage whose wealth is to be shared byrich and poor nations alike.

Congress, in weighing the legislation to allow United States firms to proceed with mining, should keep in mind that it is in the long term economic interests of the United States to keep intact the agreements the majority of countries have already accepted, the newspaper emphasizes.

MOSCOW ARRIVAL, TALKS, ACTIVITIES OF CSSR'S DZUR REPORTED

LD2114447Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak minister of national defense, arrived in the Soviet Union 18 September on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. At Nvukovo Airport, which was decked with the state flags of the CSSR and the USSR, the guest and those accompanying him were greeted by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; First Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General V.F. Tolubko, Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Soviet Fleet S.G. Gorshkov, Army General S.K Kurkotkin and Army General A.T. Altunin; Col Gen Engineer V.M. Shabanov; N.T. Ratnikov, deputy minister of civil aviation; Army General I.N. Shkadov; Army General V.L. Govorov, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. They were also greeted by C. Lovetinskiy, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, and Lt Gen J. Cincar, army and air force attache at the embassy.

Army General M. Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak national defense minister, on 18 September called on Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. Warm, friendly talks were held, with the participation on the Soviet side of Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and USSR deputy defense ministers. Those participating in the talks on the Czechoslovak side included Col Gen V. Valo, CSSR first deputy defense minister; Lt Gen A. Brabec, chief of the CSSR People's Army Main Political Directorate; CSSR Deputy Defense Ministers Lt Gen J. Remek and Lt Gen F. Ganzal; CSSR Deputy Chiefs of General Staff Lt Gen M. Blagnik and Lt Gen V. Vrovnal; and Col F. Palenik, chief aide to the CSSR minister of national defense. The talks were also attended by C. Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR. The further strengthening of ties and all-round cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two fraternal countries were discussed during the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of coridality and mutual understanding. The sides reaffirmed full identity of views on all the questions discussed.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, gave a dinner in honor of Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense. The same day Army General M. Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, and the members of the CSSR military delegation placed a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Masoleum. Army General M. Dzur paid a tribute of acknowledgement and respect to the Soviet soldiers who fell in the battles to liberate the peoples of Europe from fascism, placing a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 20 September reports:"In the afternoon the Czechoslovak military delegation arrived in Kiev. The guests were received by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee."

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT 21 September reports: "A Czechoslovak military delegation, led by Army General Dzur, Czechoslovakia's minister of national defense, arrived in Leningrad today." The report also notes that "on the same day, Dzur was received by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom."]

SOVIET-FRENCH CONSULTATIONS HELD ON MIDEAST SITUATION

ID201936Y Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Paris, September 20, TASS--Soviet-French consultations on problems of the Middle East situation were held today in Paris at the Foreign Ministry of France.

FRENCH DEPUTY ON EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH USSR

LD211858Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

["On the Basis of Detente and Mutual Understanding"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, September 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Korochantsev reports:

The successfully developing French-Soviet cooperation can now rely on the solid foundation of the common will to achieve detente, reciprocal friendly feelings, mutual understanding and confidence. This was said during an interview with the TASS correspondent on the eve of a regular session of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French Commission on Scientific Technological and Economic Cooperation ("Big Commission") by Roland Nungesser, prominent French political and public figure, deputy of the National Assembly and president of the French-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

He expressed confidence that during the meetings of the "Big Commission" new and constructive steps will be made to implement the decisions taken at the summit level to develop trade between the two countries and, among others, to expand the goods turnover between France and the USSR.

In recent years, Roland Nungesser said, we are trying to interest broader circles of French entrepreneurs in an active participation in French-Soviet exchanges. These efforts were aimed at persuading the French industrial and commercial circles that the situation that has taken shape is beneficial for trade between France and the Soviet Union. Now we know more of each other and we understand each other better. The French-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, its president stressed, facilitates the establishment of close, regular and fruitful contacts and exchanges. Today one can safely speak of a new atmosphere for French-Soviet cooperation. The two sides have found a common language, a new style for business relations. Business-like friendly discussions take place during our meetings. I would like to mention specifically that the French business circles have highly appreciated the message of greetings by the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev addressed in June of last year to the General Assembly of the French-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Recently in Paris, Roland Nungesser said, we, on the eve of the session of the "Big Commission" had organized a representative meeting of the local business circles with the Soviet partners. The meeting was attended by scores of representatives of industrial and commercial firms which have not yet taken part in trade operations with the Soviet Union. This is a concrete example of the positive changes in our cooperation.

The process of rapprochement and deepening of mutual understanding between our two countries is very much important since the friendly diplomatic and political relations in the modern world must necessarily be complemented by durable and broad commercial and economic ties.

Peaceful coexistence and detente rest on these economic and scientific and technological ties. Thus, contributing to a further progress of the French-Soviet cooperation, we are deepening detente and defending peace. The meetings of the "Big Commission" taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual confidence are always instrumental in tackling the problems arising before us, said Nungesser in conclusion.

WEST'S USE OF WORD 'FINLANDIZATION' COUNTERS DETENTE

LD212356Y Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Gennadiy Deynichenko commentary]

[Summary] The changing of political concepts often has unexpected consequences. The Western press launched the concept of Finlandization a few years ago. It aims to sow distrust toward the USSR's peaceloving foreign policy, disturb trust in principles of peaceful coexistence and slander Finland's foreign policy. Naturally the attempts to distort Soviet-Finnish relations and detente have aroused sharp reaction not only among Finns but also among all sanely thinking Europeans.

"Everybody knows that Soviet-Finnish relations are based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. It is no coincidence that years ago already, Soviet-Finnish relations were described as a living example of the effectiveness of the peaceful coexistence policy between countries with different social systems." The fruits of our neighborliness are seen in the economic field, as shown by the laying of the cornerstone of the Kostamus [Kostomuksha] ore enrichment plant attended by Kekkonen and Kosygin. Soviet-Finnish cooperation has expanded to wide international dimensions. In the bilateral relations a new political atmosphere characterized by friendship and trust has been created.

"Leonid Brezhnev pointed out: It is no coincidence that the principles for interstate relations adopted in Helsinki contain the experiences of USSR-Finnish relations which have stood the test of time. The malicious concept of Finlandization tries to show that positive experience as a threat allegedly to the West European peoples. That allegation has again been launched by those who have adopted cold war as their line. The target once again is not only Soviet-Finnish relations but also the entire policy of detente. Finlandization is once again part of an extensive propaganda campaign organized by Western reaction against the idea of neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation as well as against peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. The fabrications by the enemies of detente have met with a sharp counterblow from sanely thinking politicians. The use of the term Finlandization to intimidate public opinion was resolutely opposed by the Center Party Chairman Virolainen when he addressed the 65th session of the Interparliamentary Union in Bonn, where his speech was received with understanding. The war of words by the enemies of detente seldom hits target. Those who have been searching for talk about Finlandization in the archives once again unmasked themselves as the enemies of a new Europe of peace and cooperation."

GENERAL HAIG USES CHEMICAL WEAPONS THREAT AS 'SMOKESCREEN'

LD211219Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Article by political commentator Yuriy Zhukov: "General Haig's Smokescreen"]

[Text] The name of U.S. General Haig is well known to the Soviet reader. [paragraph continues]

The general, who occupies the post of supreme commander of allied NATO forces, does not miss a chance, whether it is at a NATO Council session or a session of the "foreign policy association", to startle listeners with sensational statements.

Nevertheless, wherever Haig speaks he always winds up his oratorical exercise with the same conclusion: Attention, the Soviet Union is threatening us, let us arm ourselves more rapidly! Thus, on 11 September General Haig put on another verbal fireworks display at a press conference in NATO headquarters (Belgium) on, naturally, the very same theme of the "Soviet threat."

It would seem that the supreme commander's hands should be full these days: Currently a whole series of NATO military maneuvers, the largest in its entire history, are taking place in West Europe under his leadership. All in all, as the New York TIMES wrote 12 September, "more than 100,000 men, thousands of aircraft and hundreds of ships from the United States and its NATO partners are participating in the series of military exercises, which extend throughout Europe from Norway to the Aegean." All are of a clear offensive nature.

What compelled General Haig to leave to talk to journalists at the height of these dangerous games, which he evidently relishes? The point is that the military "games" he has organized not only do not gladde West Europeans but, on the contrary, arouse concern among them. As FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote 8 September, FRG State Secretary Von Bulow, speaking on radio, described the maneuvers as an unfortunate venture. "He sees as the greatest danger of the 'Autumn Forge' maneuvers," the West German newspaper noted, "the possibility that East and West could draw each other into a state of tension. He maintains that the timetable of the maneuvers was not sufficiently coordinated with political departments. Von Bulow intimated that other NATO countries are also unhappy at the demonstration of mobility which General Haig shows the East every year."

This statement caused a certain amount of embarrassment in NATO circles, and FRG Defense Minister Apel, smoothing over the situation, said that in his opinion "despite their size, these maneuvers do not smack of provocation." Nevertheless, he significantly stated that "after the maneuvers have ended it will be necessary to consider whether they cannot be done differently." "It is necessary," he said, "to have a subsequent political appraisal."

Thus, General Haig, having gathered the correspondents, read to them the latest sermon on the "Soviet threat."

This time Alexsander Haig attempted to find something new as the subject of his sermon. He began to discuss...the threat of chemical (!) warfare by the Soviet Union against the Western powers. He alarmed his audience by saying that the USSR "is rapidly expanding the potential of chemical warfare" and "is building up its stocks" of poisonous gases.

Briefly, he made a good attempt to set up a chemical smoke screen to conceal the military maneuvers organized by NATO in West Europe.

Once the general took up the theme of chemical weapons he was forced to recall that the solution to the vitally important problem of banning and destroying chemical weapons is delayed solely by the United States, represented at NATO by General Haig. Who should know better than him that a Soviet-American accord on devising a joint initiative in the Disarmament Committee to ban the most lethally dangerous kinds of chemical weapons was achieved back in 1974. [paragraph continues]

who, if not he, should know that serious Soviet-American talks have been held for several years on this question.

A positive solution would have been achieved long ago if not for the fact that the American side advanced a whole range of unrealistic demands, which cannot be regarded as other than a feeble attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of states.

The talks on banning chemical weapons will be continued until a date agreed by the sides and until the meetings held in Geneva have been assessed as useful by both sides. It is especially strange, therefore, that U.S. General Haig thought it possible and permissible at precisely this time to use these weapons as the theme of the latest intimidation by raising the mythical specter of the "Soviet threat."

UK TWINNED CITIES BREAK CONTACTS OVER HUMAN RIGHTS TRIALS

LD201540Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Mowcow, September 20 TASS--The TASS commentator, Mikhail Abelev, writes:

There are boundaries which must not be crossed even if there is no turnpike standing in the way. One must not hurt a child, insult a mother, mock the past, if it is holy. It is strange to speak of this in connection with the actions of the British, but one has to, if one sees how the well-known conduct of gentlemen is sacrificed for the sake of unsavoury political aims.

After the trials of Orlov, Ginzburg and Shcharanskiy in the USSR, well paid "champions" and "humanists" fanned another anti-Soviet campaign and when it reached the necessary height, took an "initiative"--to break off contacts between twinned cities.

Against what are the British "defenders of human rights" raising their hands? Suffice it to recall that the movement of twinned cities of the Soviet Union and Britain began in the stern year of 1942, when the entire world hopefully watched the Soviet people's battle against the Nazi hordes. It was precisely at that time that the heroic defenders of Stalingrad received a message from Coventry in which the people of the British city expressed their admiration of the courage and offered the establishment of friendly relations.

This means that the current anti-Soviet campaign in Britain is directed not only against the policy of detente and not only against the spirit of Helsinki. It aims deeper, is called upon to cross out the joint antifascist traditions, the common military anti-Nazi past. This is a mockery of the memory of the blood jointly shed by the Soviet and British peoples in the struggle for freedom, against the brown plague.

The campaign for the severance of fraternal contacts did not assume the scope wished for by its sponsors, Plymouth, Liverpool, Birmingham... As THE GUARDIAN wrote a few days ago, other British cities, twinned with Soviet cities, are not going to follow suit. The Manchester City Council rejected a conservative motion for the severance of contacts with Leningrad, which had been maintained for 20 years. The British-Soviet Friendship Society and many distinguished British leaders are in favour of stepping up the movement of twinned cities and against attempts at interfering with this mutually-advantageous movement.

What is the attitude in the Soviet Union to the machinations of the enemies of our friendship. We received a copy of a letter sent by the chairman of the Zaporozhye City Council Valentin Valanskiy, to his counterpart, Mr. Edward F. Henson, in Birmingham.

"I sincerely regret that you postpone indefinitely your visit to our city, the letter says, among other things. I cannot accept the allegations in your letter that the provisions of the Helsinki agreement are not observed in our country and that the recent trials of two or three traitors in the USSR are a violation of human rights. These men were tried for high treason and espionage, tried according to Soviet laws with full observance of all juridical rules. For such crimes people are also brought to criminal responsibility in Britain. I am expressing confidence that the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of Zaporozhye and Birmingham will continue for the sake of our peoples as recorded in the act on the twinning of our cities."

The inside story of the developments is clear. Someone wanted through "defence of human rights" in other countries to divert the attention of his own public from the events at home, in Ulster, from the discrimination against immigrants, infringement of the rights of women, unemployment, but even in such a critical situation intervention in the domestic affairs of another country is intolerable, just as intolerable is mockery of the history and memory of the fallen.

MAJORITY OF UK PUBLIC AGAINST REPRESSION IN N. IRELAND

LD212126Y Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

It is for the first time in many years that 54 percent of the Britons recently polled by the Gallup Institute have given top priority among the topical national problems of that country to the problem of Northern Ireland. The fact that British military are most crudely violating all the basic civil rights and freedoms in Ulster is resolutely condemned by public both in Britain and other countries.

Reports from Belfast and other cities of Northern Ireland confirm that in spite of the fact that the European Court in Defence of Human Rights in Strasbourg has recognized Britain guilty of inhuman and humiliating treatment of Ulster's civilian population, the situation in that province has not changed. Thus, as earlier, in force there are emergency laws, on the basis of which special courts are operating, arrests and repressions are continuing. There is information that patriots of Northern Ireland put in British jails are tortured as earlier.

As the North Irish Social Democratic and Labour Party has recently pointed out, the so-called London's act on the arrest and detention of persons suspected of terroristic activity, on the basis of which the British security forces are carrying out mass arrests in Ulster, is in conflict with the principles of democracy.

Delegates to the conference of the British Trades Union Congress (TUC) held in Brighton in September expressed profound indignation at the practices of inhuman treatment of prisoners continuing in Northern Ireland. In their resolution they demanded that the population of Northern Ireland be given rights that would ensure for them life without violence, intimidation and discrimination.

In all evidence, the official London does not intend to abandon its attempts at resolving the acute problem of Ulster from the positions of strength. It not only plans a long stay of British solider on the territory of the province, but as the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH reported, even intends to increase in the near future the strength of its regular troops in Northern Ireland.

The results of the British military political line in Northern Ireland are lamentable. The number of unemployed will reach 15 per cent of the whole gainfully employed population by the end of the year there. The living standards of more than a third of North Irish families are below the poverty line.

The Communist Party of Ireland as well as the Association in Defence of Civil Rights and other progressive movements in the province are putting forward the demand that the British Parliament pass a bill on rights that would give the whole of the population of Northern Ireland equal rights and equal participation in the administration of Ulster, would put an end to discrimination on religious grounds and to the British "divide and rule" policy. This demand has wide support from the public of the British Isles. It is highly indicative that more than a half of the pollees declared for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

But the notorious "divide and rule" policy pursued by the British authorities is continuing. The idea of establishing in Ulster a so-called "assembly" with limited rights, that would attend only to minor issues, which has been recently revived, would, if implemented, create a semblance of self-government in Northern Ireland and serve the same old aims.

CANADIAN-FRG ARMS TIES ADDS COMPETITION TO U.S. IN NATO

LD211023Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[From the Col A. Leontyev, Col M. Ponomarev international military-political review: "An Alliance Within the Framework of NATO"]

[Text] Military cooperation between the FRG and Canada has a long history. For many years a number of commands and units of the Canadian ground forces and Air Force, forming part of the North Atlantic bloc allied armed forces, have been permanently deployed on West German territory. In return, motorized infantry and tank subunits of the Bundeswehr annually carry out tactical exercises and combat firing practice on a range in the Canadian province of Manitoba. The two countries' armed forces often participate in joint military maneuvers within NATO framework. Now, for instance, warships, airplanes and helicopters of the Canadian Navy, together with ships and infantrymen of the Bundeswehr, are involved in the major NATO exercises codenamed "Northern Wedding."

Contacts between the FRG and Canada in the military-technical sphere have also been broadening recently. As is known, Canada has bought 128 Leopard tanks from West Germany. They are to be the base of the Canadian Army's tank armaments.

"The deployment of Canadian Armed Forces on our territory," FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt stated, "as well as their use of the Leopard tanks are examples of close (West) German-Canadian cooperation in the Atlantic community."

According to observers, the further expansion of this cooperation was also promoted by the recent visit to Canada by FRG Defense Minister H. Apel. During his visit H. Apel familiarized himself with educational institutions to train personnel for the Canadian Air Force, visited exercises of the Bundeswehr subunits in Canada, and had talks in Ottawa with his colleague B. Danson. The talks were devoted to economic and financial questions connected with the implementation of the long-term program adopted at the spring NATO Council session in Washington for stepping up military preparations in the North Atlantic bloc.

A central theme of H. Apel's talks with the Canadian defense minister was, as DPA reports, "FRG attempts to sell the Canadians the Tornado multirole combat aircraft." Ottawa has declared its intention to replace the outdated Starfighter fighter-bombers, as well as F-5 fighters, with new ones by 1981. Sensing the possibility of snatching a large sum (we are talking about the purchase of 120-150 aircraft worth a total of $2-2.5 billion), four U.S. aircraft companies have offered their "services." The Munich-based West European aircraft concern Panavia, which makes the Tornado, has entered into intense competition with them. This concern, which includes, apart from British and Italian firms, the West German Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm Aerospace Association, is trying to capture the Canadian order.

A final decision on the aircraft for its Air Force has not yet been made by the Canadian Government. But FRG military monopolies, as well as Britain and Italy hope that in the last analysis Ottawa will decide in favor of the Tornado and the order will come to them. This confidence is strengthened by the results of H. Apel's talks in Canada. On the whole these talks represent an attempt to strengthen still further the bilateral cooperation between Bonn and Ottawa in the interests of strengthening of North Atlantic bloc.

VANCE TRYING PERSUASION TACTICS DURING MIDEAST VISIT

LD212114Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Vance's visit to the Middle East reflects Washington's extreme concern over the future of the Egyptian-Israeli deal. This is the conclusion of the majority of observers, and not only those in the Arab press. Washington has sent Vance to the Middle East, where he will use cunning diplomacy and arm-twisting tactics in an attempt to bring Jordan and Saudi Arabia into the forthcoming Egyptian-Israeli talks, or at worst, to persuade them to agree to As-Sadat's unilateral policy. But, as reports from Amman indicate, Vance has not been able to shake Jordan from its well-known position. Jordan officially declared that the Camp David deal will not help solve the problem in a truly just manner in favor of the victims of the aggression--the Arab countries. Observers believe that the U.S. secretary of state has nothing to hope for in Riyadh. As for Secretary of State Vance's visit to Damascus, it will not, as Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam has said, affect his country's well-known position toward the capitulationist policy of As-Sadat just to please U.S. imperialism and international Zionism.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID DECISIONS

Bovin in IZVESTIYA

LD211235Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Article by political commentator A. Bovin: "Camp David: Words and Deeds"]

[Text] And so the conference in Camp David has come to an end. Two agreements have been signed. In accordance with the first agreement, which is called "A Framework for Peace in the Middle East," a 5-year transition period has been established for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. During this time the Israeli administration will be replaced by Arab "autonomy" and Israeli Armed Forces concentrated at "strategic points." After this, talks will begin concerning the ultimate destiny of these areas with the prospect of concluding a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

The second document--"A Framework for Concluding a Peace Treaty Between Israel and Egypt"--provides for the conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty within a 3-month deadline; Israel promises to withdraw its troops from the Sinai Peninsula within 2-3 years with the unconditional conservation of its "security forces" there; the destiny of the Israeli settlements in Sinai so far remains open, a question that is to be decided within 2 weeks by the Knesset.

Applause was heard frequently in the East Room of the White House, where the agreements were signed. Carter thanked the Almighty. Begin and As-Sadat embraced and thanked Carter. And all three spoke in harmony about the success of Camp David. And this is not self-deception, not the illusory self-knowledge of people carried away by ideas. All three understand perfectly what's going on. It is deceit. For all three are well aware that if they separate deeds from words, the only real result of the long vigils, the mutual persuasion, and the invention of saving formulas, is As-Sadat's agreement to continue separate talks with Israel. All the rest is an unstable diplomatic mirage. Camp David has produced no specific, tangible advances toward solving the main problems of a Near East settlement--the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and Israel's withdrawal from all occupied lands.

Indeed, it could not produce such advances. The political point of Camp David in no way consisted of finding ways to resolve the above-mentioned problems, but of circumventing them; of drowning them in verbose strategems; of creating the appearance of an all-embracing solution that would conceal the separate Egyptian-Israel deal above all at the expense of the PLO Syria and Jordan. The return of the Sinai to Egypt is payment for leaving Israel in actual control of the remaining occupied territories.

Whose success is it? Who has lost and who has gained from the Camp David meeting? Who has benefited from the initiative of the U.S. President, proclaimed by Washington (and Cairo) as a testimony to "the Americans' responsible, just and objective approach to a Near East settlement?"

Israel has gained. Tel Aviv's so-called "concessions" do not alter the essence of the matter. Begin has conceded quantity to gain quality and then win the entire game. "Autonomy" and "self-determination" for the Palestinians are just words. The actual essence lies in maintaing Israeli troops at "strategic points--that is, the continuation of the occupation. Despite Cairo's naive calculations, Israel has fully preserved its position as a privileged client of the United States.

But there are victories that carry the seeds of future defeats. The "hard-line" position of the Israeli ruling clique is setting Israel against its Arab entourage and bringing a conflict situation in the Near East closer. The country's militarization is placing an increasingly heavy burden on its society, intensifying and aggravating sociopolitical tension. Official propaganda is encouraging a "beseiged fortress" mentality and is nurturing chauvinism in ideology and antidemocratic trends in politics. Opposition in Israel toward the government's adventurist course is growing. Even the Jewish community in the United States, the newspapers write, is beginning to be tormented by doubts. Either a truly just and therefore lasting peace with the Arabs, or a national catastrophe. This is the historical choice confronting Israel. And the diplomatic quagmire of Camp David did not and could not change anything here.

The loser is Egypt. On the eve of Camp David, M. Sabri, known for being close to As-Sadat, wrote in Cairo's AL-AKHBAR: "We don't expect an unsubstantiated statement about principles of peace from the Camp David meeting, but we do want these talks to define practical steps and ways to overcome all possible obstacles." On the eve of Camp David As-Sadat strenuously persuaded Carter to take a "courageous decision," join the side of the Arabs and force Begin to give ground. Moral incentives were backed up by material ones. With cynical, unscrupulous frankness, the Cairo press invited the United States to the Near East. "It is impossible," A. Mansur, chief editor of the weekly OCTOBER, has stated, for instance, "for the United States to give the Near East to France, Japan or the FRG to leave it open to Soviet penetration. It is also impossible for the United States to abandon its Near Eastern markets and oil wells. Nor can the United States allow the fall of Iran and Saudi Arabia...." Those who still nurture illusions with respect to the meaning of Cairo's policy course should remember these words well.

Supplicatory appeals for support were left hanging in midair. The obstacles have not been overcome but merely assiduously camouflaged. Of course, the United States is not thinking of renouncing its oil wells and so forth. But it has resolutely refused to accept the Arab concept of peace, still less to impose it on Begin. The "framework for peace" proposed by Carter is essentially a framework for As-Sadat's capitulation, for it provides for a solution of the West Bank problem that favord Israel. At Camp David, As-Sadat proved to be isolated. [paragraph continues]

His gamble on the American card was overtrumped by the Americans themselves. His newly acquired "friend" Carter was prepared to embrace his "friend" As-Sadat and to attest both verbally and in writing to his "wisdom" and "courage"--all that does not cost much. But where it was a case of real policy, of real political interests, As-Sadat came up against a blank wall.

The reanimation of As-Sadat's initiative carried out in Camp David is an empty shell politically. The continuation of the Israeli-Egyptian talks does not lead to a Near East settlement but away from one. And indeed, the outcome of the deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv is still far from clear. It cannot be excluded that at some stage As-Sadat will be obliged to break off the talks and appeal for inter-Arab solidarity. But prodigal sons are not as welcome in politics as they are in the Bible. He will still be making lofty statements but business will be conducted in Washington, Tel Aviv and Riyadh. "... The real path to peace in the Near East," A. Gertsberg, vice president of the World Jewish Congress, said recently, "Consists of detente between Israel and Saudi Arabia. It also consists of insuring that the interests of Israel and Saudi Arabia coincide, that the United States can promote." And so Cairo has done its job and can now get lost.

Now--about U.S. policy. The Americans, if we have in mind not words but deeds, are seeking to intensify their presence in the Near East. Under present conditions it is impossible to do this by relying on Israel alone. Hence the policy of brinkmanship [balansirovaniye], the playing at objectivity, and the talk of "friendship" with the Arabs. The Americans, if one again bears in mind not words but deeds, are not interested in resolving the fundamental problems lying at the basis of the Near East conflict but in creating a situation that would force each of the conflicting sides to be in constant need of support from across the Atlantic. From Washington's viewpoint, such a situation should, first, be sufficiently controllable to rule out the possibility of a sudden flare-up of widespread military operations, with the ensuing consequences to oil supplies and other matters, and, second, should be sufficiently uncertain to keep its clients dependent on it for "defense" against each other. Hence the move toward guaranteeing that an appearance of progress is created through ambiguous formulations, and the move toward steering the talks into the channel of endless debates about half-measures, which can only freeze the divergence of interests and in no way bring them together.

Carter may undoubtedly interpret the embraces of As-Sadat and Begin as a success for his diplomacy. But this success rests on a shaky foundation. The "spirit of Camp David," which is now putting many politicians in Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv in a state of euphoria, is the spirit of oblivion for the national interests of the Arab people. It will cause yet another aggravation of relations in the Arab world and an increase in instability in the Near East.

Demchenko in PRAVDA

LD211208Y Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--"The cardinal problems of a Middle East settlement have been essentially sacrificed and the interests of the other parties to the conflict have been ignored" in the documents adopted at Camp David, PRAVDA commentator Pavel Demchenko says in the newspaper today. "This is a deal struck behind the backs of the Arab peoples and accords, above all, with the interests of Israel, American imperialism and Arab reaction. And it is not without reason that the indignation in the Arab countries is so big," Demchenko remarks.

One of the documents, the "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel", practically takes the Egyptian-Israeli relations out of the common complex of Middle East problems, the commentary says.

It follows from this document, Demchenko goes to say, that Israel and Egypt will continue the separate talks with the object of concluding within three months a peace treaty between themselves, envisaging the gradual withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula and its transfer to Egyptian administration. The withdrawal shall begin within 3-9 months after the signing of the treaty and be completed in two or three years. "But even after this," the commentator emphasises," Egypt will not enjoy full sovereignty over Sinai. As for the several dozen Israeli settlements, set up in the Sinai Desert, their future has not yet been decided. It is obvious that on this question, As-Sadat had been forced to play 'blindly' as, incidentally, in many other instances as well."

The basis of the second document, called "Framework of Peace in the Middle East", Demchenko next said constitutes the problem of the occupied Palestinian territory, the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The conclusion of an interim understanding for a term not exceeding five years is envisaged during which the Israeli administration will be replaced by a local "autonomous" administration. The final status of this region will be determined later at the end of the transitional period at talks whose purpose is proclaimed in the document as the conclusion of a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. But neither now nor later, Israel is going to withdraw its troops from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank: They will only move into "'special' security regions". Question of the future frontiers between Israel and Jordan and the destiny of the Jewish settlements on the West Bank, etc., remains open.

Both the first and the second documents, adopted at Camp David, the commentator writes, have many references to United Nations resolutions and appeals to that authoritative organization; there is also mention of international peace guarantees and the lawful rights of the Palestinian people and their just demands. But much more important than words is what lies behind them, and what is ignored.

The Palestinians, Demchenko recalls, are denied an opportunity of setting up their sovereign state which is their really just national demand. And are the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions really in line with those items endorsed at Camp David, and providing for a modification of the Israeli frontiers at the expense of the occupied territories?

The documents do not make the slightest mention of the future of east Jerusalem, seized in 1967, whose liberation had been demanded by the emergency special session of the General Assembly already at that time. Neither is there a general commitment by Israel to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories, including the Syrian Golan Heights.

"The peoples of the Middle East are badly missing a normal life. And now the parties to the separate deal at Camp David push them onto a road which cannot lead to an equitable peace, maintaining as it does the explosive situation in that region of the world," the PRAVDA commentator says.

Jordanian Statement on Decisions

LD211457Y Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text} Amman, September 21, TASS--The Jordanian Government has held a special meeting which was chaired by King Husayn. The meeting adopted a special statement on Jordan's stand towards the results of the Camp David meeting.

The statement says:

1. Jordan, which is mentioned a number of times in Camp David documents, is bound by no commitments, either legal or moral, relating to the questions in the discussion and formulation of which, or in the adopting agreement upon which it has not taken part.

2. Jordan believes in a just and a comprehensive solution of various aspects of the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict stemming from this problem. Jordan regards separate actions of any of the Arab sides outside the framework of collective Arab responsibility in attaining a comprehensive settlement that would include reinstatement of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people on the Palestine territory and also full restoration of all Arab rights in all spheres, as weakening the Arab position and lessening the possibilities of the required just and comprehensive settlement.

3. Any final and just settlement, acceptable to Jordan, should include withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands including the Gaza Strip and the Western Bank, and particularly the return of Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem's Arab part, which became occupied along with other Arab territories captured in June 1967. Along with this, any just and final settlement should most clearly ensure the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination with full freedom and within the framework of a peace and comprehensive settlement that would guarantee security and peace to all sides.

4. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, regarding the Palestinian people as the first and the main side in the final settlement of the Palestinian problem, will show no hesitation in discharging its responsibility and role in the efforts towards securing peace in this region, and also in the protection and defence of the rights of the Palestinian people. (?In) line with this invariable policy, Jordan will hold broad comprehensive contacts on the Arab and international level to have a better understanding of facts and position, and also to appraise the situation with a view to elaborate the best possible means and methods of serving the Palestinian cause, the Arab rights and the cause of just peace in the coming stages within the framework of the principles that Jordan and its people abide by.

Levin Commentary

LD212230Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

["International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Excerpt] A telegram from Rabat says that Egyptian President as-Sadat, en route from Washington, stopped over in the Moroccan capital and tried to persuade the king to support his separatist course. Meanwhile, the screen thrown up primarily by the U.S. press around the agreements in Camp David is beginning to disperse and their real and very sinister outline is beginning to appear.

Speaking in New York, Israeli Prime Minister Begin said that Israeli troops will remain for 5 years on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Regarding the fate of the Israeli settlements on the Sinai Peninsula, Begin stressed that the decision wholly and fully depends on the Tel Aviv Knesset. Begin also disclosed his hand concerning the fate of Jerusalem. He boldly and insistently asserted that the entire city must remain Israeli. In this manner the prime minister, in essence, let it be very clearly understood that Tel Aviv's extremist viewpoint, with U.S. support, was imposed on President as-Sadat at Camp David. It is characteristic that Begin also talked about how the attempts to include a proposal on the impermissibility of territorial acquisitions as a result of war in the Camp David documents were resolutely rejected by him.

The revelations of Begin, intoxicated with success, show how far Egyptian President as-Sadat has gone in betraying the cause of the Arab peoples who have become victims to Israeli aggression. It is consequently completely understandable that Syrian President al-Asad called the agreements reached at Camp David catastrophic.

World Reaction Critical

LD212140Y Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--Participants in the third meeting of heads of Arab states, members of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation Against the Israeli Aggression, which opened in Damascus yesterday, resolutely condemned the separate deal concluded at Camp David behind the back of the Arab peoples. The meeting is attended by President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, President Houari Boumediene of Algeria, General Secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of Democratic Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat.

Hafiz al-Asad condemned As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and declared that the present conspiracy of the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces, as seen from the documents issued at Camp David, is spearheaded against the Arab peoples, against a just settlement of their problems. We, the Syrian president said, are now going through a difficult period of our history. Egypt has now withdrawn from the general front of struggle. By signing an agreement on separate peace with Israel, As-Sadat has betrayed the cause of the Palestinian people. The new dangerous turn of events in the Middle East requires from all of us, members of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, a further strengthening of unity.

Addressing the Damascus meeting, Yasir 'Arafat said that As-Sadat had traded Jerusalem and the rights of the Arab people of Palestine for a handful of Sinai sand.

Our task, said Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, addressing the participants in the meeting, is to frustrate the plans of the enemies of the Arab nation.

The Arab press is publishing on these days numerous protests against the fresh conspiracy of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East. The National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt has strongly criticized the Camp David deal. An article in the party publication AT-TAKUDDUM says that many provisions of the two documents signed by the Egyptian and Israeli leaders are in clear conflict with what As-Sadat has himself said many times. They run counter to his statements made on the eve of the opening of the Camp David meeting, when he assured that he would never agree to a partial agreement, would not admit bargaining over Egyptian or Arab land and would never give up the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Apart from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar, statements against the separate deal at Camp David have also been issued by Tunisia, Bahrain and Northern Yemen.

The establishment of peace in the Middle East, said Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira calls for the fulfillment of the following conditions: recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, its right to self-determination and creation of an independent Palestinian state. Any other Middle East settlement is running the risk of being short-lived and leading to a tragic impasse. Tunisia, he stressed, fully and firmly supports the just struggle of the Palestinians for their national rights.

Bahrain, says the official statement by that country's cabinet, declares for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, recognition of the rights of Palestinians to self-determination, recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The Government of Northern Yemen has rejected the accords signed at Camp David, as they do not take into consideration the problems of Palestine, Sinai and the Golan Heights.

The French newspaper LE MATIN notes that the "stand taken by the leadership of Jordan and Saudi Arabia came as the greatest surprise to Washington. J. Carter's entourage is disappointed by the 'treachery' of these two countries, which are considered to be the best allies of the United States in the Middle East."

As the newspaper LE FIGARO notes, the "mutual exaggerated praise, which was exchanged by the heads of the three states at Camp David has very soon been succeeded with bitter disappointment because of realities which are in clear conflict with the propaganda stereotypes." Small wonder, the newspaper writes, as the accords were reached only at the cost of broad concessions from As-Sadat. As far as those who were in doubt are concerned, explanations to them were immediately given by Begin. Several hours later after the exchange of signatures and embraces, he specified that the Israeli Army will remain on the West Bank, and Israel will never agree to the existence of an independent Palestinian state. Hence, the reaction of the "moderate" Arab states is not astonishing.

U.S. secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who arrived in Amman yesterday, was long trying to persuade King Hussayn to change Jordan's attitude to the documents signed by As-Sadat, Begin and J. Carter. As the AP agency reports, C. Vance brought strong pressure to bear on the king, saying that Jordan's opposition to the Camp David accords may be detrimental to U.S.-Jordanian relations. A UPI agency correspondent points out that it is vitally important for the USA that Jordan support the accords, and therefore at the meeting with [illegible] secretary of state raised the question of U.S. military and economic [illegible] possible reward for Jordan and the price it will have to pay.

Nor, as the Washington POST notes, it is far from being clear whether the American [illegible] At any rate, the West German newspaper DIE WELT writes that [illegible] tour of the Middle East is looked forward to with much strain

[illegible] United States strives to speed up the implementation of the accords reached at Camp David. President James Carter said yesterday that As-Sadat had agreed [illegible] Israel at the level of ministers to conclude an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty within a month without waiting for the decision of the Israeli Knesset on withdrawal of troops in Sinai Peninsula. Speaking in an interview with American newspapermen As-Sadat explained that he is ready to hold talks with Israel on the question [illegible] of Saudi Arabian and Jordanian leaders refuse to [illegible]

To [illegible] on what conditions Israel is ready to hold such talks, Prime Minister Begin [illegible] again that Israel intends to preserve its military presence [illegible] Rivers after the expiration of the transitional five-year period. According to Camp David documents, that he will never give the Golan Heights back to Syria, that Jerusalem will be Israel's capital "as long as the Jewish people exist". Begin [illegible] within the framework of the agreement signed at Camp David", the Palestinians in the West Bank of the Jordan River "will henceforward be masters [illegible] of the land of Israel". The Israeli premier explained, had reached understanding with [illegible] and a letter of consent to this position from our side [illegible] the Palestinian people."

Taking advantage of the Camp David talks, Tel Aviv is now "knocking out" from the United States new consignments of weapons and military equipment under the pretext of "compensation" for the "losses" it will suffer in case of partial withdrawal from Sinai Peninsula. The Pentagon announced that the USA has already supplied Israel with four aircraft equipped with the latest early warning system. The command of the Israeli Airforce named sites for the construction of two new military airfields in the Negev Desert. Under the agreement reached at Camp David, the U.S. administration committed itself to finance this construction and equip the airports with all the necessary facilities, for which the American taxpayers have to pay one billion dollars.

The United States is making great efforts to ensure support for the Camp David accords the world over. But even the countries closely linked with U.S. policies in the Middle East are not in a hurry to express unconditional support for them.

President Giscard d'Estaing of France declared that the results of the Camp David meeting open opportunities, but contain uncertainties. The French Government, he said, hopes that restoration of a genuine climate of peace in the Middle East can be ensured in conformity with Resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council, only through a general agreement with the participation of all sides concerned, including representatives of the Palestinian people, that would be recognized as just by all the states concerned and the international community on the whole.

Against the backdrop of condemnation of the separate deal at Camp David, a discordant note was struck by the statement in the Peking newspaper JENMIN JIHPAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] to the effect that the Egyptian people is allegedly supporting As-Sadat's efforts for peace in the Middle East. Characteristically, the Chinese press persistently refrains from commentaries on the Middle East settlement, holding an unprincipled stand on this issue, which is actually identical to the stand of imperialism and Arab reaction.

DAYAN TAKES 'CYNICAL STAND' ON WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

LD212249Y Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Petrov writes: Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan declared today that his country will insist on the permanent right of Israelis to buy land and build new settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan River. Addressing a press conference in Jerusalem, he stressed that this demand is regarded by Israel as "part of a peace settlement" of the Middle East conflict.

Quite a frank statement. Everyone who harboured illusions as regards the Israeli-Egyptian accords at Camp David will now understand that the aggressor does not intend to withdraw from the Arab lands occupied by it and plans to preserve control of them in one or another way.

Moreover, encouraged by the policy of President as-Sadat, Israel is speculating on the destinies of hundreds of thousands Palestinians driven out from their indigenous lands. Western news agencies quote Dayan as saying at a press conference in Jerusalem that only in case the Arab states accept continued Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, that his government will allow a part of the Palestinian refugees to return to these lands.

This cynical stand naturally arouses the indignation of the Arab countries. Commenting on the results of the separate talk at Camp David, most of them condemn As-Sadat's capitulatory line and demand a genuinely just Middle East settlement providing for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

IZVESTIYA, TRUD ON FACTORS IN IRANIAN UNREST, U.S. INTEREST

IZVESTIYA Commentary

LD190813Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "The United States and Events in Iran"]

[Text] New York--It is apparent from the numerous reports in the U.S. press that the popular disturbances in Iran are seriously concerning U.S. ruling circles. According to TIME magazine, Iran has tremendous strategic and political significance for them "both as a source of oil and as a strategic bridgehead," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR adds.

A special working group led by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State W. Christopher has even been created in Washington to carry out an "analysis" of recent events in Iran. This is connected not only with the fact that the domestic situation there, according to NEWSWEEK, has reached a "crisis stage," but also with the attempts by certain influential U.S. circles to prevent a weakening of U.S. positions in that country, which the White House and the Pentagon regard as the "key" to the oil-rich Persian Gulf.

The press has been forced to acknowledge that a major cause of the political explosion is Iran's enormous military expenditure. In the past 20 years, TIME magazine wrote, Iran's expenditure has reached $36 billion, half of which has been for U.S. arms purchases. According to the newspapers more than 2/3 of the $23 billion acquired annually from Iran's oil production goes to military objectives. The unjustifiably increased military appropriations aggravate the already grim material position of the broad masses and cause growing dissatisfaction among the population. As a result, according to an editorial in the Washington POST, the situation in Iran is "close to civil war." The hopes of the lower and poor sectors of the population for social and economic progress were destined to remain unfulfilled, the newspaper went on to say.

Speaking of the difficulties experience by Iran, TIME magazine wrote in turn that the fall in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar has had an extremely adverse effect on the financial position of Iran, which is linked militarily and economically to the United States. As a result it has been necessary to halt many development projects. Inflation has soared to 50 percent per year, and corruption is rife in the country. Iran, the magazine continued, has to import more than 60 percent of its consumer goods. In many villages, there is no drinking water or electricity; there is also an acute shortage of medical personnel.

Modenov in TRUD

LD211049Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[S. Modenov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] [Question] "What are the reasons for the present mass disturbances in Iran?" Z. Tyutyunnik, Simferopol.

[S. Modenov answer] A tense situation persists in Iran. Martial law has been declared in Tehran and 11 other major cities in the country. The authorities are arresting political and religious figures with opposition sentiments.

The reasons for the present political crisis, it is noted in a statement by I. Eskandari, first secretary of the Communist Party of Iran (Tudeh) Central Committee, published in the newspaper L'HUMANITE, lie in "universal dissatisfaction with the regime's actions." "The workers," the statement says, "are resorting to strikes, seeking satisfaction of their demands. Dissatisfaction has increased among the peasants. The agrarian policy has meant that they have rushed to the major cities, adding to the already large army of unemployed. Indignation is aroused among all strata of the population by the lawlessness, corruption and bureaucracy which have struck Iranian society deeply."

As is known, in recent years Iran has obtained an income of billions from its oil exports. But this revenue has not led to an improvement in the working people's life; rather it has widened the gulf between wealth and poverty. One of the country's most acute problems is unemployment, which the government has devoted no attention to resolving.

Consigning the resolution of urgent social questions to oblivion, the authorities have spent immense resources for military purposes. In the last 20 years, TIME magazine wrote, Iran's expenditure on arms purchases has reached $36 billion, half of which is used to buy American weapons. The unjustifiably high appropriations for military purposes, the Washington Post noted in an editorial, exacerbate the already difficult material position of the broad masses and arouse increasing dissatisfaction among the population.

The numbers of those who have died during mass popular actions are in the thousands. But the imperialist circles of Western countries are in no way concerned with this. U.S. President J. Carter, who comes out so often in "defense of human rights," has restricted himself to expressions of "sympathy" at the sight of the large number of victims in Iran, for instance. The main concern of the Washington administration is to find a way of maintaining U.S. influence in Iran in the situation that has arisen. A special working party has been set up in the U.S. capital to analyze recent events in Iran, which the White House and the Pentagon see as the "key" to the oil-rich Persian Gulf. This is further proves officail Washington's hypocrisy and cynicism.

GREETINGS ON SAUDI NATIONAL DAY STRESS SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

LD211822Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Saudi Kingdom's National Day"]

[Text] On 23 September the people of Saudi Arabia celebrate their national day, the anniversary of the establishment of their central state. The establishment of the Saudi Arabian state was the result of a long and dogged liberation struggle by the Arab tribes of the Arabian Peninsula, headed by King Ibn Suad. It must be stated that King Ibn Saud was one of the first Arab statesmen who saw the Soviet Union as a loyal friend in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism and the struggle for the national independence of the Arab countries. He was one of those who begun to actively develop relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government followed with deep sympathy the Saudi Arabia's struggle to consolidate its independence and it gave the young state firm support. During all those years the Soviet Union adhered, and still adheres, to the principled line that supports Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries in their struggle asserting their right to be the masters of their own states and natural resources. The special importance of Saudi Arabia and other oil Arab states is due to the support of the Soviet Union for the efforts of the Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, to establish full or partial control over their oil resources.

No wonder the imperialist monopolies and the reactionary quarters in the West made every effort under these circumstances to prevent any changes for the better as well as the actual establishment and natural development of mutually beneficial relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia. To attain this objective, they tried to frighten the ruling quarters in Riyadh with the communist danger. For example, Zablocki, chairman of the House Committee on International Relations of the U.S. Congress, who not long ago visited Tehran, alleged that the activities of the communists--even if they were carried out far from the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula--would constitute a real and far-reaching danger to Saudi Arabia and other states of the region. Unfortunately, some people in Riyadh have become ensnared by such allegations. At the same time the one-sided line of Saudi Arabia for cooperation only with the West is being turned into huge profits for the imperialist monopolies and is negatively influencing the economy of the country, its position in the Arab world and the material conditions of its people.

Reference ought to be made to the high evaluation by the Saudi leaders of the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Middle East question. Sound-thinking statesmen realize quite well that fanning the fire of hostility to the Soviet Union and undermining Soviet-Arab cooperation do not at all help to strengthen the international position of the Arab countries. Such a damaging course could only conform with the interests of the Israeli aggressors and their protectors in the West.

Newspapers point out that an increasing number of public figures in the Arab world consider that the beginning of a new phase in Soviet-Saudi relations will not only conform with the interests of the two countries but will also help to consolidate the positions of the Arab states in their struggle to settle the consequences of the Israeli aggression and to strengthen their political and economic independence. Soviet citizens fully share this view.

The people of Saudi Arabia are an indivisible part of the Arab nation with whose peoples the Soviet Union is successfully developing friendly cooperation in spite of their different political and social regimes. On the occasion of the national day of Saudi Arabia, the Soviet citizens send its people their sincerest congratulations and best wishes for the strengthening of the country's political and economic independence.

SOVIET-LIBYAN ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS

LD2122547 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--A research centre that is being built in Libya with Soviet assistance will be the biggest such institution in the Middle East. Soviet organisations will provide the latest equipment for the centre.

The progress of the construction of the centre was discussed at the fourth meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Libyan Commission on Development of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade which is under way here. It was pointed out that the production basis has already been provided, excavation has been completed and reinforced concrete is being placed. The work proceeds according to the schedule and the first structures will be completed in 1980.

The centre is one of the projects being built with Soviet assistance, a TASS correspondent was told at the Committee for External Economic Relations. Soviet organizations build an electric transmission line with a tension of 220 kilovolts. The line will supply energy for a large farming area west of Tripoli.

It was noted at the meeting that the drawing up of schemes for the construction of power grids of high tension and for the development of the gas industry of Libya up to the year 2000 will have considerable importance. This work will determine prospects for cooperation of the two countries for a long period ahead.

Soviet specialists will also take part in designing and prospecting for the construction of a gas pipeline and for drilling of oil wells. A contract for drawing up technical and economic substantiation for the expansion a metallurgical plant, is being implemented.

Cooperation of the USSR and Libya in economy and trade is to mutual advantage and meets the interests of both countries, it was stressed at the meeting. This cooperation is called upon to strengthen economy of the friendly country. There relations are based on the principles of complete equality, respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each others' affairs.

'PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC' ASSERTIONS SPREAD ON TREMOR IN IRAN

LD212047Y Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

["The Price of Fraud"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--TASS commentator Vitaliy Vinogradov writes: Soviet scientists have described as idle fantasy the pseudo-scientific assertions now spread in the West to the effect that the recent earthquake in Iran was allegedly caused by the explosion of a powerful atomic bomb in the region of Western Siberia. Soviet scientists have stated that such assertions could only have been produced by people knowing nothing of seismology.

The sober-minded scientists and political observers in the Western countries have taken a similar attitude to this anti-Soviet invention. A correspondent of the French MATIN notes today that specialists in seismology to whom he has talked have described these assertions as absolutely fantastic.

Such assertions, French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, have left the scientific community flabbergasted.

The activities of the authors of this anti-Soviet invention have been appreciated for what they were worth. One of the authors, director of the Bohum Observatory (the FRG) is described by MATIN in the following manner: "He has already firmly established his reputation as the propagator of false rumours in everything connected with space."

There are the depths of cynicism which may be reached by bourgeois propaganda which engages the services of such or similar "scientists" to stage anti-Soviet provocations, utilising for its ends even such tragic natural disasters.

SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL ON TRADE LINKS WITH TURKEY

LD172356Y Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 17 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Izmir, September 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Dmitriy Markushev writes:

Trade relations between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey are now successfully developing and have broad prospects in the future. This was stated here today by head of a trade-industrial delegation of the Soviet Union, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Ivan Grishin, now on a visit to Turkey, in a talk with the TASS correspondent.

The visit of our delegation, he said, was planned within the framework of further expansion of trade links between the two countries and is held in keeping with the accords reached in June this year during the Moscow trip of Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Bulent Ecevit.

In the past 15 years, said the deputy minister, trade exchange between the two countries increased ten-fold, and the protocol on trade signed in spring this year broadened it by another 45 percent. Our delegation is now working together with the Turkish side, Ivan Grishin said, over a three-year trade agreement, which plans to increase 100-150 percent trade between the USSR and Turkey. This is an important step, since now trade relations between the two countries are regulated by annual protocols, and the signing of the trade agreement would put them on a more solid and stable foundation.

It is gratifying to see that at the annual international fair in Izmir products of Soviet enterprizes are represented here as broadly as never before.

The USSR's pavilion not only shows to the Turkish public and business people Soviet commodities, but also demonstrates vast export possibilities of our country. Commercial [illegible] under way there. Contracts to a total sum of more than 17 million American dollars have already been signed.

In November this year, the deputy minister said in conclusion, we expect in Moscow for the [illegible] exhibition of the Republic of Turkey which will put on view its commodities for Soviet public to see.

LABOR [illegible] VIEWS TURKEY MOVING AWAY FROM NATO

LD211917Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Report by "PRAVDA [illegible] Yu. Filippov: "Despite the Pressure"]

[Text] [illegible] Turkish workers, Behice Boran, general chairman of the [illegible] MUNTUS, are using economic assistance as a means of [illegible] in order to achieve their political ends. Nevertheless, Turkey, which is [illegible] variety of military obligations and is a member of the aggressive NATO and CENTO groupings, is gradually moving away from a purely Western orientation [illegible] on the path of developing relations of cooperation with the [illegible] powers.

Behice Boran notes with satisfaction that since the government headed by B. Ecevit came to power in Turkey major steps have been taken on the path of developing and strengthening neighborly Soviet-Turkish relations. The signing of a political document on the principles of neighborly and friendly cooperation during the recent Moscow talks was very significant. It is in keeping with the fundamental interests of Turkey and the cause of peace.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

VORSTER SUCCESSOR WILL NOT ALTER APARTHEID SYSTEM

ID2201107 Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Pavel Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] Future biographers of John Vorster will certainly notice that September was the month when things happened to him. Vorster became prime minister in September, 1966. Now, 12 years later, at the age of 63, he resigned from this post, though not from politics in general and also in September.

In between those years of his iron-fist rule the month of September has been perhaps his most active political time. A good example is September 1970, when John Vorster publicly stated that in [word indistinct] multinational country of South Africa, certain things should be carefully avoided. First and foremost, he said, one has no right, under these circumstances, to infringe upon human dignity. Now (?how do you like it) --human dignity of black South Africans under an apartheid system. But didn't I tell you that things happened to John Vorster in September? Judging by Western coverage of his resignation, the (?issue) of who succeeds him as prime minister is so important there is no time to discuss other things, one of them being how well human dignity in racist South Africa is guarded from infringement.

Vorster's successor is expected to be chosen in a week or so. Preferably (?for the West) he must have a less notorious reputation than Vorster but be as [word indistinct] as he was. The new man should be more reasonable and show at least some interest in reforms prompted by Great Britain and the United States. But at the same time, he must never forget how much the Western democracies, as they call themselves, [words indistinct] regime economically and militarily. So if Vorster's successor meets all these requirements he will (?suit it) all right.

How about millions of black South Africans--will things become any different for them? I doubt it. In Johannesburg, the central square is named after John Vorster, and there is a police station there, also named after John Vorster. And finally, inside the police station, there is a monument to John Vorster. So who will ever change South Africa into a nonracist, non-John Vorster country?

Racism to Continue

LD212006Y Moscow in English to Africa 1830 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Yuriy Mikhailov commentary]

[Summary] "It has been announced in Pretoria that Vorster, who headed the government of nationalists for the last 12 years, has resigned. This report has aroused interest in the world press, news agencies and other mass media, and it is not surprising. After all, the post of premier was (?held) by a man whose name is connected with one of the most consistently reactionary and despicable racist doctrines--apartheid."

It was under Vorster that South Africa became a concentration camp for 20 million nonwhite citizens and a police state for all South Africans.

News analysts in South Africa and the West tend to regard the resignation as a kind of political change of guard in South Africa: some even predict it will become some kind of liberal-racist dictatorship. Even while Vorster was in power, Western propaganda began to apply liberal make-up, a mask, to apartheid.

However, such hopes are groundless. The National Party is planning to preserve apartheid and to leave its basic principles untouched. To dispel doubts about his political health being better than his physical health, Vorster stated at the press conference that he planned to become the president.

"Vorster is getting out of the spotlight at a time when the racist ship is having an increasingly more difficult time staying afloat, even with the help from the West. But no matter who is the captain, the ship's course will stay the same."

ZIMBABWE STRUGGLE HAS REACHED 'DECISIVE STAGE'

LD210314Y Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 20 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 20, TASS--"The armed national liberation struggle in Zimbabwe is now at its decisive stage: Under the control of the guerrilla forces are practically all the rural areas of the country," IZVESTIYA notes today.

The newspaper writes that in spite of the fact that the racialist ship is sinking, Smith and his crew are trying to prolong their existence by toughening repressions, by building up an atmosphere of war hysteria. The stepped up repressions in the country coincide with the more frequent acts of aggression against the independent neighbor states. The Smith militarists have repeatedly shelled recently the territory of Zambia and Botswana. They are massing big forces on the border with Mozambique. It is quite obvious that such a line accords with the designs of international imperialist cirlces, regarding South Africa to be an important strategic NATO base.

Widely publicised in the West now is the so-called Anglo-American initiative, which is allegedly called upon to resolve the Rhodesian crisis. This implies, on the one hand, a galvanisation of the political corpses of Smith and other participants in the so-called "internal settlement"--Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau, who have been exposed now as agents of the Rhodesian intelligence service. On the other hand, attempts are made to split the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and disunite Africa's "frontline states" and thus paralyse the anticolonialist struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

At the same time, the South African Republic declared that it will not stand aloof in case of defeat of the Smith regime. A broad campaign of recruiting mercenaries for the Smith army has been launched in the West European countries, in the USA and Latin America. In face of open preparations by imperialism, Africa calls for frustrating these subversive plans through strengthening the unity of all progressive forces, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

SMITH PLANNING VISIT TO U.S. TO GAIN SUPPORT

LD221310Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1224 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, 22 September--TASS correspondent V. Novikov reports: Smith, the head of the Rhodesian regime, intends to visit the United States, so the Americans can "get to know the truth firsthand" about the situation in Rhodesia. There are even plans for him to speak on television. And so that no one has any doubt that they are seeing the real "representatives" of the people of Zimbabwe, the racist chief will be accompanied by his African puppets, Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau, who have betrayed the cause of their people and openly gone over on to the side of the racists. Smith's planned visit is further evidence of the two-faced policy of the Western countries, especially the United States, toward the Salisbury regime. They express their rage at him, but in practice, they give him comprehensive support.

There is growing concern among imperialist circles over the successes of the patriots of Zimbabwe, who are fully resolved to overthrow the hated colonial regime. A campaign has begun in the West to end the economic boycott of Rhodesia and to give it urgent help under the pretext of "facilitating a peaceful transition to African majority rule."

Proposals are being issued to end the diplomatic isolation of the illegal regime in Salisbury and to legalize it. To this end two members of the "Executive Council" of Rhodesia, Muzorewa and Sithole, have already been to the United States and received a hearty welcome.

Now the head of the regime, Smith himself, is making preparations to leave. The final aim of this whole dishonest game of the West is to preserve the colonial order in Rhodesia as long as possible and to hinder the growth of the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe.

ANGOLAN-MOZAMBICAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY SIGNED IN MAPUTO

LD211754Y Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--TASS commentator, Aleksandr Bokhonko, writes: A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola was concluded in Maputo. It was signed by Agostinho Neto, the chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, visiting in Mozambique, and Samora Machel, the chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

This document is an embodiment of the fraternal solidarity of the two peoples, forged in the joint anti-colonialist struggle. For many years the peoples of Mozambique and Angola, under the leadership of FRELIMO and MPLA-Workers' Party, were waging a bloody war against the Portuguese colonialists, for their freedom. After gaining independence, they took to the road of developing people's democracy and occupied a worthy place in the family of the liberated African peoples. In defiance of all difficulties, those young states with progressive regimes seek to consolidate their independence, raise the level of social, economic and cultural development.

Angola and Mozambique earned great authority in the international arena through their uncompromising support of the national-liberation movement in the south of Africa, their stand on such major questions of our time as the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, for peace and security of the peoples.

African opinion approved of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and Angola. This document fully accords with the decisions and principles of the Organization of African Unity. The importance and necessity was more than once stressed at sessions of this representative all-African forum of developing pan-African contacts, establishing goodneighbourly relations and cooperation between the members of the Organization of African Unity. Rallying the African states on an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist basis.

The Mozambique-Angola treaty, which could serve as a good example for the practical implementation of OAU resolutions, will promote the fruitful economic development of both countries. At the same time this document is a serious warning to the enemies of the African peoples, the racists of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia who, backed by the [word indistinct] NATO member-countries, do not discontinue their armed provocations against young republics.

The friendship and cooperation of the two fraternal countries of Angola and Mozambique, their joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and (?racism), for the interests of free Africa, are closely interconnected with the struggle of all peaceable and progressive forces on earth for deepening detente, for international security.

SRV LEADERS THANK USSR COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

OW201251Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1200 GMT 19 Sep 78 OW

[Text] SRV President Ton Duc Thang, VCP Central Committee Secretary General Le Duan, SRV National Assembly Standing Committee Chairman Truong Chinh and SRV Premier Pham Van Dong have sent a message of thanks to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Brezhnev and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Kosygin. The message reads:

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the VCP Central Committee, the National Assembly and the Government of the SRV, we wish to send you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, Government and entire fraternal Soviet people our sincere thanks for your cordial sentiments and warm congratulations on the occasion of the 33d national day of the SRV.

The VCP and the government and people of Vietnam will always remember the great, valuable and effective assistance and support given by the CPSU, Soviet Government and fraternal Soviet people to the Vietnamese people during the years of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, as well as at present in their socialist construction and defense of the SRV, outpost of the socialist camp in Southeast Asia.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, success in fulfilling the important tasks set forth by the 25th CPSU Congress aimed at powerfully advancing the USSR on the path of socialist construction.

May the great friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and peoples in their struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces, in the interests of the peoples of our two countries and of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world, increasingly grow on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

OPPOSITION FORMS FRONT IN NICARAGUA TO OUST SOMOZA

LD211057Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

["Press Service" report: "Dictator Under Seige"]

[Text] Tense fighting is continuing in Nicaragua. Partisans of the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] have recaptured the city of Boaco from the punitive forces.

Reports have appeared in the Mexican press that Israel is playing a significant role in maintaining the fighting capability of the dictator's guard. Washington is hypocritically declaring its "neutrality" in the Nicaraguan events but meanwhile is continuing to render substantial economic assistance to the dictatorial regime.

The foreign press reports that just lately agreement was reached among various groups of the Nicaraguan opposition. A broad oppositionist front of some 15 political and public organizations has declared that "the way has been successfully cleared" for creating a democratic interim government. This government will be called upon to replace the dictatorship of General Somoza. The opposition has demanded the immediate resignation of the caudillo.

The partisans have issued a new communique confirming their main demands regarding a future government: the expropriation of all Somoza's property and the creation of a new army to replace the antipopular National Guard.

General Somoza is continuing to display stubbornness in his reluctance to quit his "presidential" post while attempting at all costs to avoid total defeat, and he is resorting to extreme measures: He has announced the mobilization of civil servants for his army; thugs from the National Guard are carrying out a hunt for Indian peasants and press-ganging them into military service.

OAS CONVENES EMERGENCY SESSION TO DISCUSS NICARAGUA

LD212238Y Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 21, TASS--An emergency consultative meeting has opened here of foreign ministers of the member countries of the Organization of American States convened on the initiative of Venezuela and a number of other Latin American countries to discuss the situation in Nicaragua.

Representatives of American public held outside the building of the headquarters of the Organization of American States, a massive demonstration of protest against bloody crimes of Nicaraguan dictator Somoza and the military support given to him by the United States. The Organization of Solidarity with the People of Nicaragua issued a statement here strongly condemning U.S. aid to the dictatorial regime and expressing support for the just struggle of the Nicaraguans for freedom.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. TRADE POLICY

LD181328Y Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brasilia, September 18, TASS--Brazil's Minister for External Affairs Azeredo da Silveira has stated that the United States should agree with the demands of developing countries for changes in its foreign trade policy.

In an interview to the JORNAL DE BRAZILIA, the minister noted the selfish and one-sided nature of Washington's trade policy. The United States strives only to increase its export while restricting imports. We cannot agree to the United States arbitrarily dictating its will to other countries, he said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO BAKU

Visits Plant, Oil Refinery

LD311330Y Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Baku, September 21, TASS--The construction of the Baku household airconditioner plant, one of the biggest Soviet electrotechnical enterprises, is a striking page turned in the annals of remarkable accomplishments of Azerbaijan's working class.

The enterprise was built on the initiative of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It took the builders and assembly-men no more than two years to erect on a former wasteland a plant with a high level of technology and organisation of production.

The workers of the enterprise today accorded a heartfelt welcome to Leonid Brezhnev. He inspected the technological lines of the plant's main building, was interested to know the technical provision of the enterprise, the conditions of work and rest of those who work at the enterprise.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 21 September, reporting on Brezhnev's arrival at the plant, adds: "Comrades Aliyev and Chernenko and leaders of the republic and the city of Baku arrived at the enterprise with him."]

Leonid Brezhnev was greeted by thousands of workers, engineers, technicians. They wished him new successes in his tireless activities in the post of leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Leonid Brezhnev then visited the Novo-Baku oil refinery where the new unit has recently been put into operation. It was manufactured in accordance with the plan of reconstruction of the oil refining industry of the republic. The unit doubled the capacity of the enterprise.

Leonid Brezhnev noted the importance of broad dissemination of the experience of construction and exploitation of the new unit by all oil refining workers, mobilisation of the reserves of production, strict observance of planning and technological discipline. He wished the personnel of the enterprise new labour successes.

Addresses Azerbaijan CP Leaders

LD212050Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A meeting was held today between Comrade Brezhnev and the leaders of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and the Azerbaijan SSR.

Arriving together with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the building of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee were: Chernenko; and also Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, [names and titles as heard]; Palin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was met by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ibragimov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers; and members and candidate members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and other leading workers of the republic.

Comrade Aliyev expressed great satisfaction with the arrival of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Baku. He discussed the affairs of the communists and all the workers of Azerbaijan, and reported the republic's achievements in the struggle to fulfill the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The successes of the people of Azerbaijan, Comrade Aliyev stressed, are inextricably linked with the everyday concern for and specific help given to the republic by the CPSU Central Committee. Azerbaijan is pursuing the fulfillment of the 5-year plan in 4 years and 4 months. The collectives of industrial and agricultural enterprises are tackling additional socialist pledges, which must lead the republic to new front-ranking targets and increase the efficiency of social production in accordance with the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the party Central Committee plenums.

In his speech Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that since the last time he visited Azerbaijan, 8 years ago, many considerable events had taken place in the life of the country as a whole and in the life of the republic. The working people of Azerbaijan and its capital, together with all the Soviet people, have worked well and have taken a large step forward in communist construction. This was convincingly shown by the results of Azerbaijan's economic, scientific and cultural development. The award to the city of Baku of the Order of Lenin was recognition of this.

The successes of the republic are inextricably linked with the persistent and purposeful activity of the party organization of Azerbaijan, the Central Committee Politburo and the republican leadership, in raising the political consciousness and civil responsibility of all officials at every post or section in strengthening discipline and raising the quality of labor.

While giving due credit to what has been done, it is necessary to stress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, that many problems remain, that there are large reserves and it is the commitment and duty of Azerbaijan's communists to make use of them.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee singled out in this connection the tasks of promoting more efficient management, the achievement of a situation whereby every industry and every enterprise fulfills plans on time and for all indexes, including the indexes for an increase in labor productivity, for range and quality of goods.

In the current 5-year plan the state is allocating over R1.5 billion a year for the development of Azerbaijan's national economy. This is considerably more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The experience of building and putting into operation the Baku domestic air conditioners works, new capacities for oil refining, major reservoirs, a number of projects of the chemical, light and food industries attest to certain positive progress in construction. But at the same time, the situation on the whole here leaves much to be desired. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called the attention of the republic's leadership to the need to introduce checking by the party organization of the implementation of plans for the use of basic funds, including housing and amenity projects, and to achieve a reduction in the volume of incomplete construction.

Comrade Brezhnev went on to speak about the great tasks which had to be solved in connection with the large-scale program adopted by the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum to transform agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy. Daily, stubborn and painstaking work is demanded of all party, administrative, Komsomol and economic organizations without exception, from all our cadres in order to implement the party's agrarian policy.

Touching on the development of agriculture in Azerbaijan, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that as well as achievements there were still a number of indices lower than the average union level, especially in animal husbandry. He advised the republican officials to study this problem more closely and to remember that demand for food products is constantly growing in connection with the rise in the working people's prosperity.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed the need for more concern for the protection of nature, the preservation of the purity of the basin of the Caspian Sea. Many good decisions had been made for this; but not all of them, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, are being fulfilled in accordance with the needs of present and future generations.

In conclusion Leonid Ilich Brezhnev dwelt on certain questions of party construction. He pointed out the importance of the report and election campaign during which the country's 16.5 million communists will discuss the results of their collective work. It is important that in every organization this discussion should proceed in a businesslike manner and should serve to spur on the activity of the communists in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 25th party congress.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed confidence that the party organizations of Azerbaijan would be equal to the tasks facing it and the whole country. He wished the republic, its leadership, all the working people of the Azerbaijan SSR further successes.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech was heard by those present with great attention and was received with warm approval.

Visits 18th Army Museum

LD211800Y Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Baku, September 21, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, who is currently staying in Baku, the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, has visited today the museum of combat glory of the 18th Army. During the years of the Second World War he headed the Political Department of the 18th Army.

The guest was accorded a cordial welcome by veterans of this army.

On view at the museum are exhibits dealing with the construction of the Soviet Armed Forces, bringing back to memory episodes of the grim battle for the Caucasus, fighting on the small land [Malaya Zemlya], the long and difficult combat road traversed by the army.

On view at the museum are documents of the Political Department. They reflect concern for the life and health of the fighting men, timely supply of food and ammunitions and strict observance of discipline.

Leonid Brezhnev visited the hall of the museum looking like a trench shelter, where an atmosphere was recreated of the dug-out of the head of the Political Department, which was in direct proximity to the fire positions. Leonid Brezhnev left a note in the museum's book of honorary visitors.

Brezhnev Award Ceremony Speech

LD221000Y Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Baku, September 22, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made today a speech at the celebration meeting held here on the occasion of the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku. Follows the full speech of Leonid Brezhnev:

Dear comrades, friends,

We have a good occasion for our meeting: I have been entrusted to present to the town of Baku our motherland's highest award--the Order of Lenin. I wholeheartedly congratulate the people of Baku upon this high award.

The great name of Lenin is inseparable from the history of your city, from the history of Azerbaijan. As aptly remarked by Kirov, Vladimir Ilich heard from a great afar the heartbeat of the Baku proletarians. He was closely connected with the working people of Azerbaijan, directed their revolutionary struggle and indicated to them the road to the future. And they always ardently responded to the leader's calls.

Staunchness in class struggle and consistent internationalism distinguished the Baku Bolsneviks and the working people of Azerbaijan at all stages of revolutionary struggle. Many of its examples have become legendary.

Let us recall that six days after the victory of the October Revolution in Petrograd, the revolution won also in Baku. Let us recall the Baku Commune, its 26 legendary commissars.

Let us recall the heroism of the Baku oil workers who in the most difficult conditions of 1920 rehabilitated the oil fields and began to supply the Soviet republic with the oil that it so badly needed.

Let us recall the first five-year plan: The people of Baku fulfilled the assignment for oil extraction in two and a half years. Let us also recall the exploit of your city in the years of the Great Patriotic War when fuel from Baku enabled our tanks and planes to conduct the mortal battle with fascism. In short, the accomplishments of the people of Baku have inscribed many illustrious lines in the Soviet country's biography.

Baku itself has changed beyond recognition in conditions of socialism. Mayakovskiy once wrote that there is pitifully little greenery in it, "some eighteen leaves in all." Now it is even difficult to imagine that that was so.

The old grim "black town" ceased its existence long ago. There exists instead the beautiful city of Baku, broad, tall and spacious, with a population of almost 1.5 million. And it is pleasant to see the greenery of its parks and the bright colours of flowers, modern enterprises and blocks of attractive light-coloured houses, and also your latest acquisition--the metro.

Baku's labour rhythm is intensive. The output of its industry is received by all the economic regions of our country and many countries of the world.

In short, Baku is a worthy capital of a republic which, under the sun of socialism, has become within a historically short period of time a flourishing land of modern industry, developed agriculture and advanced culture.

When speaking here in Baku in the autumn of 1970 I drew the attention of the republic's party, government and economic bodies to the lag in the rates of increment of industrial output, to shortcomings in developing agriculture and to the insufficient utilisation of inner reserves. And today I can say that you have drawn correct conclusions from the criticism.

The situation has obviously improved. And this is a result of the purposeful organisational, political, ideological and educational work by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, by the republic's party organisation, a result of the vigorous labour efforts of the entire people of Azerbaijan. This is a result of the improved situation, the improved moral and psychological climate which, in turn, did not fail to influence the results of economic activity.

Azerbaijan is advancing in broad strides. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan and the first two years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan your industry produced almost as much as in the previous 15 years. As to rates of growth of the overall volume of production, it has already reached the level envisaged for three years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. This is not bad, comrades. This is an answer with deeds to the decisions of the 25th party congress and the December (1977) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

Your efforts in the field of agriculture are gratifying as well.

In 1971-1977 you increased the average annual production of raw cotton as compared to the Eighth Five-Year Plan period by almost 50 per cent. From the former level of 600-700 thousand tons annual grain production has been raised lately to about 1,130,000 tons. Grape and vegetable growing is developing well. In between 1971 and 1977 you sold the state more vegetables than during the previous thirty years.

Also increasing is the productivity of animal husbandry, though the achievements here are more modest.

May I express confidence that as you fulfill the decisions of the July plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee you will attain new successes in the development of all branches of agriculture.

On the example of the development of your republic you patently see, comrades, what fruits are yielded by a steady growth and a consistent implementation of the social policy drawn up by the party. This is evidenced also by the growth of the people's living standards, by the scope of housing construction and the impressive development of culture and science.

The successes of Azerbaijan's working people are worthily appraised. For eight years in succession the republic held the challenge Red Banner. This obliges you to much, comrades. We hope that you will further remain true to your good traditions.

In short, you have really something to be praised for. But I think that we will not detract from our celebration if we speak also about shortcomings and unsolved tasks. Such is our communist, business style and let us not stray from it.

I want to draw your attention particularly to quality of output. Unfortunately, I cannot say yet that you have no problems here. The share of top quality products in Azerbaijan's output amounts to only 8.2 percent. This is much lower than the average national figure. Meantime the efforts of our party and the entire people are now directed precisely at raising quality. The CPSU Central Committee expects that the party organisation of Azerbaijan, all working people of the republic will really give all their attention to the struggle for quality.

You do have good experience to draw on, for instance the work of the Azerelektrosvet plant and the plant manufacturing household air conditioners. But the goal is to be proud of any product put out in the republic.

Much is to be done by you also in the sphere of services. It is regrettable that by volume of per capita everyday services Azerbaijan holds one of the bottom places in the country. I hope you will take the necessary measures to put things in order in this sphere.

There is yet another question that is put by life on the agenda, and that is the utilisation of labour resources. In Azerbaijan, just as in other republics of the Caucasus and also in Central Asia, a considerable part of the able-bodied population has not yet been drawn into social production. I know that a number of measures are being taken to alter the situation. But this work should be conducted with even greater vigour.

There are quite a number of ways here. First of all it is necessary to utilize production assets more effectively, to put an end to the below-capacity use of equipment, something that still occurs at many enterprises of the republic.

You must be able to look into the future. The increase of oil extraction has its natural limits. Already today Azerbaijan is not only a land of oil wells. Developed here are the machine-building, chemical, electrotechnical, electronic, radio engineering, non-ferrous metallurgy and other industries. You should further perfect the structure of industry proceeding from the interests of the republic and the national economy on the scale of the whole country.

One should also not forget about assistance to other parts of the country. Thus, the development of new territories and new resources awaits young hands on the tremendous expanses of our motherland. I know that thousands of Azerbaijanians are working at the oil fields in Tyumen region, at the construction of the Baykal-Amur railway and elsewhere. That is a good example, especially for your young people.

Comrades, throughout the country Soviet people are working hard to fulfill the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. Our mighty socialist industry is achieving new successes by raising efficiency and quality of work. It can be said already now that the plan for this year is being fulfilled by industry quite well. Very much is being done also in the country's agriculture. The July plenary meeting of the Central Committee set concrete tasks for years to come before all branches of the economy associated in one way or another with agricultural production. The attainment of these tasks will raise our country-side to a qualitatively new level.

The decisions of the plenary meeting have generated labour enthusiasm in agriculture. Following the example of the Gigant state farm in the Don region, a broad movement has started in the country under the slogan to give the motherland more grain and other products of field and animal husbandry, not only to fulfill current plans but also to accumulated reserves for the future definite fulfillment of all the assignments of the five-year plan as a whole.

Now it can be said with certainty that a good harvest was grown this year. Many collective and state farms, districts and whole regions have already harvested the cereals and successfully coped with their high commitments to sell grain to the state. But ahead of us are many more cares and problems.

The concluding stage of the harvesting period has set in. And this, as is known, is always the most complex period. In the east of the country cereals are yet to be harvested on considerable areas. Fodder is being stored everywhere and the late ripening crops are ready for harvesting--rice, maize, sunflower, sugar beet, cotton, potatoes and other crops.

The situation calls for a still greater mobilisation of the efforts and the coordinated work of all who are employed in harvesting. in the transportation and delivery of the harvest, who are responsible for its preservation and processing. The main thing is to ensure a correct deployment of forces, to skillfully maneuver with machinery, equipment and other resources, to extensively employ progressive forms of work organisation. It is necessary for every harvesting machine, truck, tractor, every purveying centre, every processing enterprise to work literally round the clock and with the greatest efficiency.

In animal husbandry it is particularly important now to create at every farm a reliable stock of diverse fodder, to prepare well and in time for the wintering of livestock.

We must also think about the morrow: to fulfill in time the entire complex of work for next year's harvest, that is to plant winter crops within the best time periods, to perform autumn ploughing for all spring crops, and to stock up with quality seeds.

All this creates a good basis for the successful fulfillment of the big programme in the field of agriculture, that was determined by the July plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

In short, comrades, our country lives a vigorous and active life. We have a lot to do now and evidently, even more in the future. The accomplishments are great but tasks are numerous, too. Active concern for the common cause, high demands placed on ourselves and others have always been and will be one of the most important earnests of success in our entire work.

Soviet people are implacable to such phenomena that impede our advance, to all kinds of deceit of the people and the state. They sharply react to such facts and this is a good thing. The most serious importance should be attached to messages of criticism from working people.

And nothing is more detrimental to the interests of the party and the people than attempts to gloss over shortcomings, to dodge just criticism, to ignore it and the more so to muzzle criticism, to persecute those who criticise.

Unfortunately, instances of this still exist.

It is not always that officials of ministries and departments, of the guiding bodies of republics and regions find it necessary to reply properly to criticism, including in the press. There are even facts of pressure being put on those who come out with criticism.

There have also been instances when issues of the satirical newsreel "Fitil" (fuse) dealing with some region of the country, were not screened there on order of local officials. Who has given them the right to issue such orders?

Suppression of criticism, comrades, is a violation of norms of communist morality and the fundamental law of the USSR. It is an evil that must not go unpunished. We highly value popular initiative and no one will be allowed to undermine this source of our strength.

I am speaking about this not because I think that the situation here, in Azerbaijan, is particularly unfavourable. The republic's party organisation has already done much in this respect. But the problem is of importance for the country as a whole. In the final analysis this is a question of creating the most favourable conditions for our social development, for solving the big tasks of communist construction facing us.

Now permit me to dwell on some international issues.

As you know, recently we had what can be described as already traditional summer meetings in the Crimea with the leaders of the fraternal parties of socialist states--Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

With each of these countries we have multi-faceted and very extensive ties that are developing with every year. The cooperation of fraternal countries faces new big prospect. Life is setting forth new questions that have to be studied and solved. We consider this to be a most important party business, for this concerns relations with our closest friends, allies and associates in the struggle for common communist aims.

And we highly value such a form of coordinating positions as bilateral meetings. They help outline the common course that member-states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization jointly formulate at the meetings of their Political Consultative Committee.

Much attention at our conversations was given to key problems of the international situation. And this situation, as you know, is now complex. Its aggravation stems from the refusal by the more hardheaded imperialist circles to soberly assess the co-relation of forces, that has formed in the world, and the absolutely unrealistic and peace-endangering plans of achieving military superiority over socialist countries and dictating their will to them.

The Washington session of the NATO Council proclaimed the course at a new upsurge of the arms race intended to span decades to come. This totally bares the true aims of the organisers of the clamour about the mythical "military danger" presented to the West by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty. These inventions were needed to justify NATO's desire to acquire a longer and sharper sword and to attempt a return to the "from positions of strength" policy.

Is this not the cause also of the failure so far to complete the drafting of a mutually acceptable agreement with the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms?

It must be said that the distance between the positions of the sides on this question, as stated at the talks, is not all that great and is quite surmountable given good-will and state wisdom. But it seems that the solution of this question does not suit those in the United States who want not a lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation but a new edition of the cold war. Likewise serving the same aims is in effect the loud propaganda campaign started around the measures taken by Soviet courts in respect of the unlawful activities of some persons hostile to the Soviet system, including paid agents of western special services.

This is a direct attempt to interfere in our internal affairs and, consequently, a most flagrant violation of the letter and the spirit of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki. The United States is acting similarly in respect to other socialist countries as well.

The opponents of detente are trying to expand the front of offensive against it. Using artificial, hypocritical pretexts, the United States has started applying brakes to the development of business ties. Matters have already reached the cancellation of concluded deals and rupture of signed contracts. There has also been started a pointed scaling down of ties in the scientific-technical and other fields. Washington has begun independently, though rather unsuccessfully, to pressure its allies into following suit.

It appears that some influential circles in the United States are deliberately provoking the Soviet Union wishing to aggravate the situation still further. This, comrades, is a serious matter. We will resolutely resist sallies against the rights and interests of the Soviet state, and we will not give in to provocations.

Our policy in respect of countries of the capitalist world, including, of course, the United States as well, was and remains a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation. That is the reason why we categorically reject the practice of outside interference into the internal affairs of states and violations of their sovereign rights.

We see the cardinal task of our foreign policy in doing everything for ending the arms race, for consolidating peace and the security of peoples. And we hold that all states, big or small, possessing nuclear weapons or not, have the right to reliable security.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community will further make their worthy contribution to the solution of these taks that are of importance to the whole of mankind, and let no one have any doubts about it.

The attainment of a just peaceful settlement in the Middle East belongs of course, to the most important tasks that must be solved if we are to achieve lasting peace and international security. The situation there remains complex and potentially dangerous both in respect of that region and to the international situation as a whole.

This is caused by the stubborn refusal of Israel and the forces on which it relies to take into consideration the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab peoples, by Israel's striving by force of arms or by way of diplomacy, but in any case from positions of strength, to impose its will on the Arabs.

The main emphasis in the attainment of this aim is being made lately on the method of behind-the-scenes separate deals with those who are ready to trade in Arab interests.

The intention is absolutely clear: To split the Arabs, set them at loggerheads and to impose separately on the Arab countries the terms of settlement that suit the aggressor.

But all attempts to ignore the cardinal pre-conditions of a true settlement of the Middle East problem, to exclude or sidestep some lawful participants in the settlement, to sacrifice their interests, to dictate terms to them can produce nothing but illusions of a settlement. No matter what "framework" is used for a separate collusion that covers up the surrender of one side and consolidates the fruits of aggression of the other side--the aggression of Israel, it can only make the situation in the Middle East even more explosive.

Precisely this is demonstrated by the experience of the recent American-Israeli-Egyptian talks in Camp David. We are witnesses of a new anti-Arab deal between Israel and Egypt that was worked out with Washington's active participation.

Attempts are being made to compel the other participants in the Middle East conflict to succumb to the terms of this deal which was worked out behind their back and directly contradicts their interests. But this, it must be stated frankly, is by no means a simple task. It is clear already today that the Arabs resolutely condemn the separate deal in Camp David and wrathfully dissociate themselves from it. It is not difficult to understand these sentiments.

Experience of many years irrefutably proves that there is only one road to a true settlement of the Middle East conflict, and that is the road of the full liberation of all Arab lands occupied by Israel in 1967, of full and unambiguous respect for the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create its own independent state, of ensuring a reliably guaranteed security of all countries of the region including, naturally, Israel as well. Such an all-embracing settlement is possible only with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. And the sooner such a settlement is achieved, the quicker the Middle East will cease to be a seat of tension.

When staying in Azerbaijan it is natural to say a few words about yet another international event of principled importance, that occurred recently in a country traditionally friendly to the Soviet Union and situated near us--Afghanistan. As you know, a popular revolution took place there, the semi-feudal regime was overthrown and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan proclaimed.

The imperialists, who in fact do not recognize at all the right of the peoples to freely shape their destiny, to social progress, hastened to put into circulation the threadbare legend about "the hand of Moscow". These concoctions are a slander of the USSR's policy and at the same time an insult to the freedom-loving Afghan people with whom we are bound by strong ties of sincere friendship and mutual respect.

We greet the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, an independent, peace-loving non-aligned state, and are convinced that it will become a substantial factor of peace and stability in that part of Asia. We share the intention expressed by new Afghanistan to develop and deepen friendly relations with our country.

Already today our relations are lively and rich in content. We are convinced that they will successfully develop further for the good of both countries, for the good of the cause of peace in Asia and without any whatsoever damage to the interests of third countries. We will do everything for the further strengthening of traditional friendship with that good neighbour.

This, comrades, is what I wanted to tell you on this day of celebration for all of us. Now permit me to read out the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

On the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku.

For services in the revolutionary movement, the establishment and strengthening of Soviet power in Azerbaijan, for the big contribution to the victory over the fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 and for successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural development, to award the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku.

I congratulate you again, dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government and on my own behalf with this award. May the loved image of Lenin on the banner of Baku inspire the working people of your city and of the entire republic to new exploits and accomplishments on the roads of building communism!

Long live the fraternal, mighty and inviolable union of all peoples and nations of our great Soviet land!

KIEV DAILY EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET UNITY

AU1914000Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 19 Sep 78 AU

[RADYANSKA UKRAINA editorial: "Forever Together"]

[Text] The Soviet people will soon commemorate the first anniversary of the USSR Constitution. All our deeds and thoughts have now been illuminated by this approaching event. The urban and rural working people are aspiring to mark 7 October with new achievements in work, in the development of science and culture. Socialist competitions now all over the fatherland clearly demonstrate the profound patriotism and internationalism of the Soviet people and the inviolable moral and political unity of our multinational socialist family of more than 100 nations and nationalities.

Our Constitution--that outstanding political document of our epoch--brilliantly embodies great Lenin's ideas about inviolable unity and friendship among the USSR peoples. The Communist Party can rightfully take pride in how the nationality question has been solved in our country. This has reflected a grand conquest of Great October, ranking among such victories as industrialization, collectivization and the cultural revolution. The entire atmosphere of our lives is one of internationalism and of friendship among peoples. The Soviet people's inspired work with machine tools, in steel-smelting furnaces and in the fertile field, the peaks they attained in all spheres of human activity, our present day itself and the way we treat each other--all this provides scores of examples of the sincere friendship among representatives of various nationalities, of fraternal mutual assistance and respect. The feelings of a united family, the feelings of internationalism and friendship have long been consolidated as an important feature of the Soviet way of life. The decision adopted recently by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on preparations for the deliberation of the 350th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunion with Russia has once again brilliantly confirmed this.

The Soviet Ukraine's working people cherish in their hearts immortal Lenin's legacy that a free Ukraine is only possible if the great Russian and Ukrainian proletarians are united in their action, and that without this unity a free Ukraine is absolutely out of the question. The brotherhood of our peoples is rooted in the remote past.

The common origins, mutual assistance during times of trials, the common goal in the struggle to build a new life--all these factors bring our peoples together and make our friendship even stronger and more sincere.

Imbued with the acute feeling of national freedom, proletarian internationalism and social justice, the great Russian people have won ardent love, respect and confidence among all nations and nationalities. They have done a great deal for the latter's happiness and prosperity, have cemented them in a united family, and they play a leading role in the fraternal family of the builders of communism.

Each day brings us new manifestations of sincere friendship among our fatherland's peoples, of labor competition and mutual assistance between Ulyanovsk and Lvov machine builders, Tyumen and Kuzbass miners, Khersonskaya Oblast and Georgian, Crimean and Kubanskiy Kray kolkhoz peasants. Just as, years ago, all peoples were building the Dnepr hydroelectric power station and the Kharkov tractor plant, and were restoring the Ukraine's economy during the war, the working people of our own and of all other republics are now constructing such projects as the Baykal-Amur railroad, Siberian and Far Eastern facilities and the development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone as their own.

The fraternal peoples generously share their achievements in developing culture. Ten-day literature and art festivals and other events have become traditional; they always become brilliant manifestations of brotherhood.

Real equality among Soviet peoples has become a feature of our lives. This equality is apparent above all in political life, in state administration. As they are international in their nature, the soviets of people's deputies are a living embodiment of friendship among the USSR peoples.

However, real equality is also being manifested with the same brilliance in economic life. As an integral part of the national economic complex, the Ukraine's national economy is developing rapidly. At present our republic supplies more than twice as much industrial production as the whole country did in 1940. The republic's industrial potential has increased tenfold.

All of the Soviet people constitute a single family and, as in any large, strong and united family, we share the same preoccupations and joys. We have been united by the legendary accomplishments of the first 5-year plans, by the heroic exploits of the Great Fatherland War, and by the great present-day achievements. We are united in every respect. The profound and strong feeling of a united family is inherent in the Soviet people. The awareness of belonging to a new historical community of people, the Soviet people, is a wonderful feature of the patriots of the socialist fatherland.

In compliance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the Communist Party is tirelessly educating the working people, particularly the younger generation, in the spirit of internationalism, of pride in the land of the soviets. In this noble work party organizations are guided by the party's programmatic documents, by the theses and conclusions contained in the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

It is also important that obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and basic party organizations make use of the preparations for the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunion with Russia to show in all its aspects the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy pursued by the CPSU, the deep historical roots of unity between the Russian and the Ukrainian peoples, among all our fatherland's people; to disseminate the ideas of proletarian internationalism.

They must unmask the inventions of bourgeois, bourgeois nationalist, Maoist, Zionist and other falsifiers trying to defame the fraternal friendship among peoples. They are leaning over backwards to revive among us the old wolfish laws of national hatred, to drive a wedge between the USSR peoples. These are vain efforts!

Marxist-Leninist teaching on the nationality problem has creditably passed its test in history. It has proved to be profoundly scientific. The alliance that has been shaped among the Soviet peoples is identical with that foreseen by our great leader and teacher, Vladimir Ilich Lenin--an alliance that is voluntary and as close as possible.

The situation in the capitalist world, where the nationality question is insoluble, provides a striking contrast with the monolithic unity of our country's peoples. The racist regimes of South Africa brutally oppress the black population. The richest country in the capitalist world is unable to solve the problem of the Negroes. The native inhabitants, the Indians, are in a deplorable situation. And the unsolved nationality question is in essence one of the most flagrant violations of human rights.

Friendship among peoples is a source of inviolable strength and creative potential for the Soviet state. To keep this friendship sacred and to constantly strengthen it means to redouble our forces in the struggle for communism.

325TH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE-RUSSIA REUNION TO BE MARKED

AU1810207 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 17 Sep 78 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision on organizational and political measures to prepare for and commemorate the 325th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia. The decision emphasizes that the 325th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia will be commemorated as an outstanding event in the republic's public and political life, as a brilliant manifestation of the fruitful and inviolable fraternal friendship among the Ukrainian, the Russian and all peoples of the Soviet Union.

On this occasion of this portentous event, it planned to hold in Kiev in January 1979 a solemn meeting of the working people along with representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, as well as to undertake a number of other measures devoted to the 325th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia.

The decision of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee has been published in abridged version in today's issues of all republic-level newspapers.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 21 SEP

LD220400 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 21 September reports that wheat swathes have been lifted and threshed on over 1.5 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. This represents more than 66 percent of the harvest area.

At 0200 GMT the radio notes that grain and pulse crops have been reaped on 111.3 million hectares on the country's farms. This figure represents 88 percent of the sown area. Grain, the radio says, has been threshed on 103.5 million hectares. Saratovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Amurskaya oblasts have fulfilled their pledges for sales of cereals to the state. The same broadcast reports that harvesting rates are low in a number of rayons in the Urals and Siberia. Reaping is slow in Permskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts.

At 0500 GMT the radio informs its listeners that the grain harvest is ending today in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. Strong and valuable strains are said to represent 91 percent of the grain. The same broadcast reports that according to the RSFSR CSA, Russian farms have cut grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, from over 65 million hectares, 84 percent of the area. Grain has been threshed on 59 million hectares.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that over 100,000 tons of grain are being supplied to elevators daily in Kustanayskaya Oblast.

At 1000 GMT the radio notes that 4.6 million tons of grain have been procured in Saratovskaya Oblast. The planned target for strong and hard wheats has been considerably exceeded.

At 1200 GMT the radio informs its listeners that 5 million tons of grain have been delivered in Orenburgskaya Oblast.

At 1330 GMT the radio notes that grain has been cut on 25 million hectares in Kazakhstan and harvesting has been completed in Uralskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts.

At 1500 GMT the radio reports that the country's farms are continuing procurement of fodders for cattle.

ASTAKHOV ROUNDUP OF HARVEST REPORTS FROM LOCAL REGIONS

LD211430 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 21 September carries a 15-minute agricultural program conducted by Semen Astakhov with reports from unidentified correspondents in Kalinin, Tselinograd, Kiev and Tashkent. Astakhov begins by reporting that in the country as a whole grain and leguminous crops, excluding corn, have been cut from 112 million hectares, or approximately 90 percent of the plan; 93 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. The overall grain crop procurement plan has been fulfilled by the Azerbaijan, Tadzhik, Armenian and Uzbek SSR's, Astakhov says, as well as 33 oblasts, krays and ASSR's. The remaining days of the harvest will undoubtedly be the most difficult, he says, especially in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR.

From Kalinin, a correspondent reports that the harvest is taking place in difficult conditions. Continuous rain is hampering the work. Farmers are trying to overcome the disadvantages by a high level of organization and rational utilization of machinery, transport and labor resources. Flax has been harvested from 70 percent of the area sown to it, the correspondent reports. A number of rayons have completed the winter sowing plan in spite of difficult conditions, while others lag behind. Winter fallow plowing is in progress.

Citing the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the correspondent says that the weather is good in Western Siberia and the Kazakh virgin lands and the pace of harvest work is high.

From Tselinograd, a correspondent reports that the harvest is drawing to a close. Cutting and threshing of grain crops have been completed in Tselinograd and Kustanayskaya Oblast following a harvest pace that was almost 1.5 times the norm. A new measure introduced, this year was the preliminary grading or grain on threshing floors and in fields, which was important in view of this year's great variety of qualitative indices. The correspondent says that the transportation of grain crops is proceeding ahead of schedule but there is still room for improvement.

From Kiev, a correspondent reports that in the Ukraine storage facilities have been improved over last year. The harvest of late corn and millet is in progress and the harvest of rice is beginning. The main crop, however, remains sugar beets. Beets have been harvested from more than 300,000 hectares. A number of oblasts are doing very well but in the republic as a whole the timetable for the harvest and, especially, the transport of sugar beets has not yet been met: Up to 1.25 million tons of beets have accumulated in the fields waiting for transport. As a result, a number of refineries are not working at full capacity. The correspondent says that a further 1.3 million tons of sugar beets are still at reception points. All 188 sugar refineries in the republic have started processing the new harvest; their overall capacity amounts to 118,000 tons of beets each 24 hours. The correspondent says that there are delays in the transportation of late crops, particularly groats, mainly due to the mass harvest of sugar beets.

From Tashkent, a correspondent reports that the corn harvest is drawing to a close in Uzbekistan. Average yields of 72 quintals per hectare have been achieved, which exceed last year's record harvest. In Samarkandskaya Oblast, yields of 86 quintals per hectare have been achieved, he says. This year a record 5.7 million tons of cotton are to be procured in the republic, with the harvest promising to be more difficult than in past years due to delays in the maturing of the cotton. Machinery for selective harvesting, according to maturity, will be used for the first time. The correspondent says that all of the country's cotton-growing republics, except Kazakhstan, have started picking cotton. To date, over 1 million tons of raw cotton have been procured, he says. The weather is good and the harvest is gathering momentum.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD MEETING ON LIVESTOCK-RAISING

LD211826Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A session of the oblast soviet of people's deputies took place in Leningrad today. It discussed the tasks of the oblast's local soviets in further developing livestock breeding ensuing from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at it.

Taking part in the session's work was Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the obkom.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE OBSERVATIONS, PHOTOGRAPHY OF EARTH

LD2103[illegible]Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0205 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A report from the Flight Control Center:

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are working for the 98th day in orbit around the earth. Today the crew of the orbiting scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 are planning to carry out visual observations and photography of the earth's surface in accordance with the program of environmental study. The experiments concerning research into the influence of spaceflight on the development of various plants continue onboard the complex. Another technological experiment in space material study, using the kristall equipment, has been completed. The cosmonauts feel well, and the onboard systems of the station and craft are working normally.

Study Ozone Layer

LD2112[illegible] Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 21, TASS--Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have started exploring the state of the layer of ozone, this "shield of life" which protects our planet from solar radiation. The exploration began with the help of a BST-1M telescrope, installed on the scientific orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz complex. The information to be attained will help find out how the ozonosphere behaves, has it not been damaged by man's vigorous activities.

The work to resolve this important problem initially began aboard the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 by the first man crew, Soviet Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko.

The BST-1M telescope is the largest instrument aboard the station. It is designed for registration of submillimeter emission of space sources, the observation of which is impossible from earth because of the screening influence of the atmosphere.

The methods of observing a bright star setting over the earth's horizon has been tested. This experiment is of great interest for the study of atmospheric ozone. The main layer heavily absorbs the ultraviolet emissions of the star which was observed with the help of the BST-1M telescope. By the size and place of absorption one can judge of the condition of [as received] the layer, so essential for life on earth.

HONECKER PRESENTS GDR STATE AWARDS TO BYKOVSKIY, JAEHN

LD2122[illegible]48Y Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, September 21, TASS--High awards of the GDR were presented today to members of the international space crew by Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker. The presentation ceremony was held in the building of the State Council of the GDR. Sigmund Jaehn was decorated with the Order of Karl Marx and was awarded the honorary title of Hero of the German Democratic Republic. The title of pilot-cosmonaut of the GDR was also conferred on him. Commander of the spaceship Soyuz-31, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Bykovskiy was decorated with the Order of Karl Marx and was awarded the honorary title of the Hero of the German Democratic Republic.

Both cosmonauts were decorated for outstanding services and for courage and heroism shown during the successful space flight and for participation in the implementation of the program of scientific and technical research on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31.

Speaking at the ceremony, Erich Honecker congratulated the cosmonauts on the high awards. After Yuriy Gagarin blazed for mankind the trail into space, his cause was continued by many wonderful communists, he said. Your flight, too, will go down in history as the symbol of man's energy and resolve. The first joint USSR-GDR space experiment is the new evidence of close friendship between our fraternal parties, states, peoples and their armed forces.

We are winning victories together on the road to socialism and communism, on the road of ensuring peace. Joint space flights of the international crews bespeak of great moral, economic, scientific and technical potentialities of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, Erich Honecker said.

Sigmund Jaehn and Valeriy Bykovskiy said the words of gratitude for high awards.

BRIEFS

STELLAR ECLIPSES--Leningrad, September 21, TASS--A new installation for super-precise registration of the so-called stellar eclipses will be used by Soviet scientists for studying deep space. The eclipses take place when the heavenly body shields the moon's disk from a terrestrial observer. Until recently, similar research was difficult because, unlike gradual solar eclipses, the glowing points of stars disappear over the moon's horizon almost instantaneously. The installation, created at the observatory of Leningrad University on a basis of photo-electric methods, helps detect and measure the intensity of the stellar glow each thousandth fraction of a second the observation station is equipped with a miniature computer which moves with great precision the telescope after the selected star and records the data from a light sensitive receiver on a punched tape. Electronic devices select from a variety of light measurements the information related to the process of the eclipse. [Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD]

NEW CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS--Moscow, September 21, TASS--Soviet chemists synthesized a group of new chemical compounds, which in their opinion, will be widely used in the national economy. These are the vitamin preparation biotin, various steroids which have hormone effect, and chemical solvents, which are not inflammable and not explosive. Dmitriy Kursanov, correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, told TASS that all synthesized compounds contain hydrogen in their composition. The team of Soviet specialists, under Kursanov's direction, worked out a reaction which makes it possible to combine this element. As a result many substances acquire new properties of value for industry. [Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 21 Sep 78 LD]

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